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## RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES<sup>1</sup>

BY MARGARET K. STACK, R.N.

THE familiar saying, "Great things from small beginnings grow," is nowhere better exemplified than in the growth and the development of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses.

In our early hospitals, Bellevue of New York, Blockley and the Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, the nursing was done either by the inmates, prisoners, or paupers. Conditions were indescribable. Realizing the necessity for trained nurses, Dr. Valentine Seaman opened a class for nurses at the New York Hospital in 1789. But the plan did not appeal to other institutions, and for almost the next hundred years the only skilled nursing was that of the religious order—the Sisters of Charity, the Deaconesses, and others.

It was as late as 1861 that the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia gave training to a limited number of nurses, although it had no organized training school.

In 1872 the New Haven Hospital was in a period of transition passing out of

its primitive condition, which had been that of a more or less comfortable boarding house for chronic cases, with only an occasional acute case, into the position of a well ordered institution.

*"It is perhaps well to state once for all, the school is thankful they are able to relieve suffering in the Hospital, but the school does not exist primarily for this purpose but for the training of nurses for the public."—Annual Report, 1881.*

The great need for nurses seems to have impressed the Hospital Society, and at their annual meeting of 1872, they discussed the subject and appointed a committee "to inquire and report on the practicability of making the hospital available as a training school for nurses."

Before the committee had time to report to the Hospital Society, Charles Thompson, of this city, who in his own family had suffered from the ignorance of the old fashioned nurse, and who was familiar with the European system of training schools, consulted Dr. Francis Bacon and Dr. William L. Bradley as to the desirability of attempting to establish a training school for nurses in New Haven.

Because of Mr. Thompson's interest and knowledge he was asked, after his

<sup>1</sup> Read at the Commencement Exercises, the Connecticut Training School for Nurses, Sprague Memorial Hall, New Haven, Conn., May 16, 1923.

conference with the doctors mentioned above, to draw up a plan embodying his ideas as to the training of nurses. This plan was submitted to the committee and read at the following meeting of the General Hospital Society.

After careful consideration the Directors of the Hospital Society decided that it was not expedient for them to undertake the direct organization and management of a training school for nurses but recommended the adoption of two resolutions:

1. Stating therein their sympathy with the project.

2. That if a Society for the training of nurses were organized, they recommended that the directors of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut afford to the training school such facilities for the instruction of nurses as could be given at the Hospital, consistent with its proper management and general interest.

Following the adoption of these resolutions, forty ladies and gentlemen associated themselves for the purpose of organizing the Connecticut Training School for Nurses, the charter for which was granted by the legislature June 12, 1873.

The New England Hospital for Women received its charter ten years previously and is recorded by some historians as the first Training School for Nurses in this country; Bellevue Hospital which received its charter a few months after the Connecticut Training School, succeeded in getting its school in operation before the Connecticut Training School and is therefore next to the oldest; the Connecticut Training School is next, the third Training School for Nurses to be started in this country.

Now that the Connecticut Training School was organized and chartered, the Board of Directors was confronted with the problem of securing pupil nurses. This problem was solved by the use of circulars printed in large type and bright colors, and by newspaper articles. The circulars were distributed at the railroad stations. Copies were sent to rural postmasters, asking their coöperation by hanging them in conspicuous places, and in eighteen towns circulars were distributed by the Ladies' Missionary Society. Articles were written for all the leading newspapers in the state and these were extensively copied by the smaller rural papers.

The publicity was effective. Applications for admission were received from twenty-one women from whom six were selected, the number to which the Hospital limited the Training School at that time. Two applicants having been detained on account of illness, the school opened on October 6, 1873, with four pupils and a head nurse, who was secured from the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia. At this time there were 72 patients in the Hospital, but by December 31, the average for the quarter had risen to 110. It was two years later before the Training School was allowed nine nurses.

Many public spirited and influential citizens in New Haven and elsewhere were interested in its organization and development. Among these, the name of Mrs. Frances Bacon stands out most conspicuously, for to her perhaps more than to any one individual, belongs much of the success of the Training School. She gave of her time and thought most generously and to the close of her life was devoted to its welfare.





THE EVOLUTION OF THE UNIFORM OF THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Left to right: 1875—1890—1895—1906—1923

While definite gains in its development were made from year to year, in reviewing tonight the history of the Connecticut Training School, time allows only the briefest mention of a few of these.

The first visiting nursing done in this city and probably in the state was started by the Training School in 1888 when it furnished free of charge, a nurse for the sick poor of New Haven. Due to the lack of funds this service had to be withdrawn two years later.

It was at an early date that the New Haven Manual of Nursing was compiled and published by the Board of Directors of the Training School, and being the first of its kind in this country, it met with much success. In 1913, the Connecticut Training School was still receiving royalties from its sale.

The School was started on its road

to success and was being asked to supply superintendents of nurses to other hospitals. It had established itself in the confidence of the people and the necessary financial help was forthcoming which made possible new buildings and better facilities for the nursing staff and pupil nurses.

Another advance was the affiliation made with other hospitals whereby the pupil nurses might get training which was not available in New Haven at that time.

From the very early date of 1874, externe work was the practice of the Training School. This consisted of sending Senior nurses for the last six or eight months of their training on private cases outside the Hospital. The payment for their services went to the Training School. Fortunately, this practice was discontinued in 1905 and by

discontinuing it, the Connecticut Training School became eligible to register with the Regents in New York State.

The School and its graduates were instrumental in starting the Graduate Nurses' Association of Connecticut, and through this association, helped greatly in the passage of the State Registration Law for Nurses, thereby placing Connecticut among the first of the states to have such a law.

Another forward step was taken in 1906 when the Training School began sending its pupils for six weeks' experience with the Visiting Nurse Association which had been formed a short time previously.

About this time the course of training was lengthened to three years, which was double the length of the course with which the school started.

In looking through the records and reports of the Training School one cannot but be impressed with the breadth and clarity of vision, and the spirit of service of the directors through all the years, but particularly through the first years which were so trying.

The report of 1881 says:

The work was so hard many nurses broke down and were obliged to give up their profession. The members of the Training School Committee went on the wards and helped at this time. The Board of Managers feel the Hospital cannot go on successfully without the school, and the community cannot dispense with the services of the nurses here trained. If there were no school we should have to hire nurses and the lowest rate for which they could be engaged for this harassing work would be \$15.00 monthly.

A quotation from the night nurse's report is of interest: "Each ward visited ten times, medicines given at stated times for six patients, positions changed,

fomenting of eyes, gargles given, fresh making of one patient's bed seven times, making and applying poultices for twenty-one patients, restraint of delirious patients." Two nurses, only, were on duty for all the wards at night—one saying, of this night just recorded: "The wards were unusually quiet."

This paragraph was written in the 1881 yearly report:

It is perhaps well to state once for all, the school is thankful they are able to relieve suffering in the Hospital, but the school does not exist primarily for this purpose, but for the training of nurses for the public; the only school in this country or in Europe which is not supported by the Hospital which it serves.

This paragraph is of particular interest today, for many hospitals seem to have forgotten that the primary object of a nurse training school is to train nurses for the public.

From the Report of 1882:

The "New Profession for Women" is now being brought to favorable notice of the public. This is essentially a woman's profession. The question is not whether with a man's education a woman can do a man's work, but whether with the education received in a Training School for Nurses she can do a work which will assist physicians, comfort the sick, relieve the weary members of a household. The requisites for all branches of nursing are good health, self control and courage.

Says a later report:

Age is opportunity no less than youth itself, though in another dress. Institutions may live a narrow stunted life. This school of ours is not yet really venerable, but we would have it ever keep the heart of youth. We would have it a living power, working along broad lines of thought. We would have it both wisely conservative and wisely progressive, holding fast the best traditions of the past, keeping in touch with the present, and

ever ready to be a learner. So may this child of our affection grow in knowledge and in usefulness as it grows in years.

The child did grow in knowledge and in usefulness and with each year of its growth brought added responsibility to its parents, the Directors.

No history of the Connecticut Training School, however brief, would be complete unless special mention were made of the Board of Directors who gave not only their time and thought, but who were able for thirty-three years to direct and finance the Training School without assistance from the Hospital.

The spirit of service which caused the Connecticut Training School to develop has been transmitted through the past fifty years to its 926 graduates. Space does not permit telling the various fields in which they are serving, but when the calls have come, whether they

were for war service or work at home in time of peace, the graduates have answered promptly and always with credit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

Tonight, on our fiftieth anniversary, with hearts filled with justifiable pride in its development, the graduates of the Connecticut Training School feel an immense debt of gratitude to the "wise conservatives and wise progressives" who have so guided the Training School that today it is in a position to be the recipient of a gift that will make it one of the foremost nurse training schools in the country.

Our fondest hopes are more than realized.

Truly it can be said that the Connecticut Training School has lived up to its motto, "Semper Paratus."

## "WITHOUT VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH"

BY EMMA VAN CLEVE SKILLMAN, R.N.

**J**UST one year ago, when I was aglow with the joy of finishing my training, a graduate of four years' standing smiled indulgently at my enthusiasm and prophesied, "You will be disillusioned before you have nursed a year." Thereupon I resolved to take stock of my ideals after one year, to find out whether this were true.

Private nursing was recommended as a good foundation for a nurse's career, so I chose that field as a testing ground for my theories. Within a week I was hard at work on my first case. I had decided to practice in the mountains, and it was well I did, for Nature was my best ballast.

After being up with my patient all night, as well as a large part of the preceding day, the song of the red-eyed vireo, saluting the dawn, counteracted a deal of weariness. At other times much strength was gained by lifting my eyes to the hills.

At each home where I was on duty during the busy year, I found three things: a special need; a peculiar opportunity; and an inspiration. The need varied from advising a mother about her children's diet (she served pork at every meal) to diverting a patient's mind from the irritation of ivy poison. The opportunities were numberless. A young mother was taught how to care for her

baby; a boy, whose health hung in the balance, was subtly counselled to be discreet; an ailing neighbor was visited and persuaded to call a doctor. As for inspiration,—that fountain which was prophesied to fail ere this, I am convinced that it is a necessity. For without inspiration, vision, or some inward stirring, nursing is a mercenary occupation, instead of a noble profession. For what work can grow, or who can develop, without that life-giving stimulus?

Things certainly did go wrong with me several times, usually when I was tired. A little sleep, a little fresh air, and mental readjustment soon cleared the sky. I found that I must carefully guard my ideals, like any other treasure, if I would keep them safe. They were almost wrecked by one long and difficult case, which also taxed my physical strength almost to the breaking point. During the month which I had to take off to recuperate, I laid down for myself a few rules:

1—To conserve physical strength; for only those who have health can build it up in others.

2—To give abundantly in thought and effort, but to find a source to draw upon for new ideas and interests, that the demand may not exceed the supply.

3—To maintain the middle ground

with patients; never intimate; never disinterested.

How much a nurse can learn from her patients! Sometimes ideas for homely conveniences and comforts; sometimes things of mental or spiritual worth are gained. One of my patients in particular has been a most helpful teacher. I had been preceded by fourteen other nurses, and as she was a student of human nature, she had observed their points of weakness and strength. I asked her to tell me the five most important things for a nurse to remember. It took her several days to decide the matter. This was the result:

1—Be pliable.

2—Grow, study, and keep abreast of the nursing times.

3—Seek outside interests, so as to avoid a rut.

4—Radiate health.

5—Retain one's vision.

Her insistence that a nurse be pliable (though certainly not without backbone) seemed very important to her, for, she asked: "Why should not the nurse adjust her little ways to the patient, so that the patient may save her strength to get well?"

Surely St. Paul could have been counselling nurses when he said: "Be all things to all men." Who has greater opportunities? Who should guard more carefully her high ideals?

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When a small child or infant objects to keeping necessary heat over the chest the difficulty may be overcome by wrapping a hot water bag in white flannel and tying it in such a way as to make it resemble a doll, rabbit or other favorite. A small amount of painting to resemble features also helps.

ROSE EDNA ROGERS, Berkeley, Calif.

# A STUDY OF SICK DAYS IN STUDENT NURSES' RECORDS

BY MARY C. WHEELER, R.N., B. A.

ONE of the struggles in a School of Nursing is to keep the student physically fit. Like many other persons, students of nursing are fundamentally endowed with a willingness to "take a chance" and although they may have had excellent grades in recitations and examinations in Hygiene and Sanitation, the commonsense plan of the living of it is, preferably, good for the other person.

days off duty on account of sickness are very valuable as an index of the health of the students and therefore of the efficiency of the nursing service, from that point of view.

In 1918 and 1919 the problem of sickness was very acute, owing to the epidemic of influenza. From that time on we have been working toward better health standards. Our reports show figures, as follows:

The comparative annual reports of

Year	Daily average number of persons on duty	Total number of sick days	Proportion
1918	415	3907	1 day in 39
1919	361	2461	1 day in 53
1920	328.8	1560	1 day in 77
1921	349	1273	1 day in 100
1922	386	998	1 day in 141

These figures did not carry absent days following sick days, but did cover all types of workers in our nursing service; namely, Graduate nurses, student nurses, including affiliated students from other schools and postgraduate students, clerks in ward offices, attendants, orderlies.

sick days did the students, without the aid of affiliated and postgraduate students, contribute to these totals? It is always noticeable that when the windows go down the number of sick days climbs up. For the purpose of covering the greatest number of sick days during the year, I have chosen the months between August and April.

The question then came: How many

Year	Month	Number of student sick days	Number of student days on duty	Proportion
1920	Sept.	39	3624	1:93
	Oct.	55	3576	1:65
	Nov.	85	3469	1:41
	Dec.	98	3178	1:32½
1921	Jan.	149½	3180	1:21½
	Feb.	120	2785	1:23
	Mar.	150½	3054	1:20
	Sept.	81½	2611	1:32



Year	Month	Number of student sick days	Number of student days on duty	Proportion
1922	Oct.	75	2824	1:37
	Nov.	140½	2908	1:21
	Dec.	139½	2790	1:20
	Jan.	172	2815	1:19
	Feb.	105½	2665	1:25
	Mar.	137½	2614	1:19
	Sept.	21½	2574	1:119
	Oct.	64	2646	1:41
	Nov.	56	2343	1:42
	Dec.	70½	2506	1:35
1923	Jan.	165½	3029	1:18

*Summary, on a Basis of 30 Months*

	1918	1921	1922	1923
Sick days, Preliminary term.....	90	140	25	56½
Absent days, Preliminary term.....	0	289½	20	59
Sick days, Remainder of course.....	495	541½	330	314
Absent days, Remainder of course.....	246	685	595	286
Total sick days.....	585	681½	355	370½
Total absent days, covered by 80 students in 120 months .....	246	974½	615	345
		1656	970	715½

In our problem the hospital wards are filled with bed patients and provide all kinds of illness humans are heir to. There are but few graduate nurses and no students on special duty. The student nurse has, therefore, the opportunity of caring for the patients during all serious conditions.

*What have we done to help lessen sick days?*

Classes and lectures in personal hygiene and in sanitation are regularly given with the use of charts and posters. We have tried to develop a motive power from within, and in many instances have dismally failed.

The Nurses' Home is kept clean. The beds have comfortable mattresses and sufficient bed-clothing.

Three well planned meals are provided each day; cocoa with cracker or a small

cake is arranged for each morning, except Sunday, between 10 and 10:30; a similar arrangement is made between 9 and 10 p. m., to serve the night nurses going on duty at 9:30 and for those who have been on duty from 6:30 to 9:30; a hot meal is served at midnight; a cup of coffee and bread and butter is arranged for the night nurses between 4 and 4:30 a. m.

In the dining room at the Nurses' Home, the table napkins are placed in individual boxes and are not left on the tables. The students never wear their aprons in the dining room; aprons worn on duty are left in the hospital and are transferred directly to the laundry by the janitor. This keeps the soiled aprons from being placed on beds and also keeps them out of the closets.

Each student, soon after entering, is

physically examined by the attending physician in charge of the Infirmary. This tends to maintain a like standard of physical fitness. Students who are ill go directly to the Infirmary which is located in the Nurses' Home and is in charge of a graduate nurse. Dispensary calls are made by the students and minor ailments are attended to, thus assisting in the prevention of more serious conditions.

*A weight slip is automatically handed to the office by each student on the first of each month and this is charted.* Many times the student, when on night duty, loses weight, either because she does not sleep well or does not eat well. Two days off after night duty does not insure us against her return to the Infirmary within a few days. We have tried the plan, since August, 1921, of arranging that she have four days off duty after a month of night duty and a proportionate number of free days when on a shorter night duty. That is, we allow her the same time off night duty as she would have had, had she been on day duty. She is to sleep the first day and often has permission to spend the other days at home or with friends, outside the Home. This arrangement gives her a chance to regain her normal weight and she is more likely to remain on duty and to enjoy her training. It seems far better to plan for days off duty than to have them forced upon the service and it is much better practical psychology. These off night-duty days may be curtailed in case the student has not remained in her room during specified hours when on night duty.

The intensive class work has been tried, in 6-week periods, assigning the

students on duty from four to five and one-half hours on week days and eight hours on Sunday. The balance of the time is allowed for class and study. During this period for intensive work, the students are free from night duty. This neither wastes the teacher's nor student's time and health, uses the classrooms almost continuously and students need not be excused from their theory because of the pressure in the wards.

The great West Side of Chicago does not offer much open air space in this busy medical center. A tennis court is available; an assembly hall is large enough for parties and dancing; in summer, students may take their lunches from the Home and enjoy the parks and the lake.

Vacations have been extended to four weeks, given twice during the course; the first one is preferably given before the first year has been ended. The second vacation is not saved up until the end so that the student may be able to finish her course earlier; it is given as a health measure and must be used to replace expended capital. By the end of the third week of vacation, the student is rested and begins to get restless; by the end of the fourth week, she is anxious to return.

A minimum number of late permissions after 10 p. m. is automatically given and others may be arranged for by stating the case to the proper officer of the Student Self Government Association.

We should try to have the students as physically well as possible during their training; they should leave the institution in much better health and with a higher degree of endurance than when they entered. Professionally,

however, a nurse is a much better nurse if she knows how a perfectly good headache or backache or an ache-all-over feels and how a temperature warms one. As a patient, she learns many things of value and, therefore, as a part of her liberal education, we may ask her to

provide a few sick days in her career, preferably before she enters training, especially if they are to be tempestuous ones; but in any case, to be sick enough at some time to develop tolerance, forethought and sympathy for those for whom she is to care.

## A SATISFACTORY WARD FOOD SERVICE

BY RACHEL MCCONNELL, R.N.

THE opportunities of a ward supervisor to assist in working out a plan for better food service on wards are unlimited. This thought came to me on my daily rounds when consulting with each patient as to the care and treatment he was receiving. Invariably I found, as I questioned, that there was a predominating feature to my inquiries,—that of having food presented which was not eaten but returned as waste to the kitchen.

As I pondered on the matter, three distinct problems became obvious; namely,

1. To eliminate the dissatisfaction of ward patients in having food presented to them that they do not eat, and to organize a plan whereby all complaints receive definite consideration, thereby improving the morale of the sick, and making them realize that they receive care and thought as individuals, and not as a group.
2. To serve hot meals to patients with a minimum amount of labor.
3. To diminish daily waste from wards.

It seemed that a solution to the first problem would be to appoint a diet nurse on each ward, whose duties, under the

supervision of the nurse in charge, would be:

1. To make out a daily diet list, and enter on it the name of the patient, diet as ordered by doctor, bed number, and remarks.
2. To consult the patient as to "likes" and "dislikes" and enter such under the heading "Remarks," thereby enabling the patient to have food he enjoys and save food which would otherwise be returned as waste.
3. To receive criticisms from patients after meals and to enter a majority of complaints on a weekly menu chart made by the Dietitian, always remembering that if one or two patients do not care for a particular dish, they may be satisfied with another choice, or a second helping of a desired dish, and that if a majority complain, the cause should be investigated in the central kitchen.

The establishing of weekly menus for wards with blank space for remarks is also of vital importance, as they form a strong link between wards and diet kitchen. These menus should be distributed to all wards at the beginning of each week, to enable the diet nurse to

enter the various criticisms received, and be collected at the end of the week, after which a summary is made of all the criticisms, thereby enabling the Dietitian to see exactly what food had been enjoyed during the week and assisting her in ordering for the following one.

The second problem might be solved by the following method:

1. Install insulated food conveyors to keep food hot, which would minimize labor and waste of gas in ward kitchens, caused by re-heating food which is delivered from a Central Kitchen; also have a tray truck in each ward on which to place trays set up, and dishes taken directly from heater, to be wheeled from one end of the ward to the other as diets are served, thus minimizing steps made by those carrying trays.
2. Serve diets on wards directly from

the food conveyor, and present trays to patients immediately on being served.

The solving of the first two problems eliminates the third, as the waste that is ever present in wards disappears to a considerable extent by the serving of hot food to patients and by not presenting food which they do not eat.

The solution as related has been adopted at the Hartford Hospital and has proved satisfactory, both as a stimulus to the appetites and general condition of patients, and to the elimination of considerable waste from ward kitchens.

NOTE.—The accompanying cut shows the tray carrier with the trays set up and the food truck which has shelves for covers and hot dishes. Two people serve, while two carry trays, one on each side of the ward. The nurse serving is the diet nurse. She has the diet list placed on the tray carrier at her right, while the tray which is being served is placed at her left.



FOOD SERVICE IN THE WARDS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL

Note also the admirable system of screening

WARD 2  
WARD MENUS, WEEK OF JANUARY 15 TO 21, 1923

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER	REMARKS
MONDAY	Cereal and milk Hashed brown potatoes Bread Butter Coffee	Potato soup Roast beef Mashed potatoes Carrots Tea	Meat pie Cherries Bread Butter Cocoa	B. All patients enjoyed breakfast D. Patients did not care for potato soup S. Patients thought supper exceptionally good
TUESDAY	Cereal and milk Bacon Bread Butter Coffee	Barley broth Lamb stew Roast brown potatoes Fruit jelly Tea	Creamed dried beef on toast Italian prunes Bread Butter Cocoa	B. All patients enjoyed bacon D. Majority of patients enjoyed dinner S. Patients enjoyed creamed dried beef
WEDNESDAY	Cereal and milk Eggs Bread Butter Coffee	Cream of tomato soup Roast lamb Mashed potatoes Spinach Tea	Potato salad Peaches Spunge cake Bread Butter Cocoa	B. Breakfast enjoyed by all patients D. Very few patients cared for spinach S. Patients exceptionally well pleased with supper
THURSDAY	Cereal and milk Potato cakes Bread Butter Coffee	Celery soup Hamburg steak Hashed brown potatoes Chocolate cornstarch Tea	Creamed lamb on toast Pears Bread Butter Cocoa	B. Breakfast enjoyed D. Patients did not enjoy hamburger steak S. Enjoyed by all patients
FRIDAY	Cereal and milk Fish hash Bread Butter Coffee	Clam chowder Fish Mashed potatoes Creamed parsnips Tea	Scalloped corn Apple sauce Cheese Bread Butter Cocoa	B. Patients did not care for fish hash D. Dinner enjoyed by majority of patients S. Scalloped corn especially enjoyed
SATURDAY	Cereal and milk Creamed dried beef on toast Bread Butter Coffee	Corn soup Beef stew with carrots Baked potatoes Apple bread pudding Tea	Cold meat Catsup Pears Bread Butter Cocoa	B. Enjoyed by all patients D. Very much enjoyed S. Majority of patients did not care for cold meat
SUNDAY	Cereal and milk Eggs Bread Butter Coffee	Bean soup Chicken Mashed potatoes Creamed peas Cranberry sauce Tea	Macaroni with cheese Ice cream Cake Bread Butter Cocoa	B. Breakfast enjoyed by all patients D. Patients were well pleased with dinner S. Majority of patients did not care for macaroni



## SUMMARY OF REMARKS ON WARD MENUS FOR WEEK OF JANUARY 15 TO 21, 1923

WARD	BREAKFASTS	DINNERS	SUPPERS
2	Bacon very much enjoyed Fish hash not enjoyed	Potato soup not enjoyed Hamburg steak not enjoyed	Majority of patients did not care for cold meat and macaroni
3	Satisfactory	Fish not popular	Macaroni not enjoyed Scalloped corn not enjoyed
4	Fish hash not enjoyed	Hamburg steak too dry Apple bread pudding enjoyed	Satisfactory
5	Fish hash not enjoyed	Satisfactory	Scalloped corn not enjoyed
6	Fish hash dry and tasteless	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
7	Fish hash not enjoyed	Potato soup too thick	Satisfactory
8	Hashed brown potatoes too greasy	Lamb stew not enjoyed	Macaroni not enjoyed
10	Majority of patients did not enjoy fish hash	Potato soup not enjoyed	Scalloped corn not enjoyed
12	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Scalloped corn not enjoyed

Diet List made by the diet nurse, under the supervision of the head nurse, showing remarks concerning each patient in a 24-bed ward. (The top portion of the page, only, is reproduced.)

Ward 3			Diet List			Date—Jan. 24th, 1923.					
Bed No.	Patient's Name	Remarks	House	Soft	Liquid	Bed No.	Patient's Name	Remarks	House	Soft	Liquid
1	Mr. Abbey	Spec. Diet, Low protein				13	Mr. Desmond		1		
2	Mr. Williams	No coffee	1			14	Mr. Baldwin		1		
3	Mr. Powers			1		15	Mr. Mahoney	Omit cheese	1		

## NURSES NEEDED FOR INDIA

The Woman's Board of Missions, 303 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, is greatly in need of two nurses for hospitals in India, one at Wai, western India, and the other in Madras, southern India. Women are needed of earnest Christian character and first class professional qualifications, those who can take charge of training classes of Indian nurses, preferably those who have had experience in teaching since graduation.

The current Quarterly of the Chinese Nurses, the official magazine of the Nurses' Association of China, is unusually interesting. The outline of a pageant, the Origin and Development of the Nurses' Association of China throws much light on the development of nursing in that far distant country where "the first mission hospital in the world was opened in 1835" and which saw its first trained nurse in 1884. By January first, 1923, seventy-five registered training schools had been established and three hundred and ninety-eight nurses granted diplomas.

## THE CARE OF THE FEET

BY MARGARET A. PEPOON, D.S.C., R.N.

FROM the time we receive our caps 'till the diplomas are awarded, we are constantly told how the public depends upon us, and bitter experience later confirms the teaching. Yet I do not believe I ever realized how much weight a nurse's word carries until after I began practicing chiropody and noted how frequently the excuse given by a patient for using some foolish method of treatment was: "A 'trained' nurse told me to do so and so."

I know how annoying it is to be expected to know everything and how trying, when caring for a serious case, to be interrupted with requests for advice for small foot ills. I realize too how much simpler it is to prescribe an old lady's remedy or something one has read in the newspaper than to explain that a nurse is not a foot specialist and that the afflicted one would better consult a chiropodist.

But please think twice before you outline some form of treatment that has lain in your mind since childhood and remember, not only that chiropody is a specialty that no general practitioner understands, but that it is a brand new science and if your information, no matter how scientific, is not up to the minute, it is not of value.

In selecting a chiropodist, it is wise to find out whether or not he is a legitimate practitioner and also the thoroughness of his training. The latter is difficult to ascertain because the less adequate the training, as a rule, the more diplomas will be displayed on the walls. A former editor of our leading

podiatry journal enjoys a joke on himself. He once published the story of a woman who, while sitting in his chair looking at his diplomas, remarked: "Doctor Green, who sent me to you, has only one diploma. You have ten, but he never began to hurt me as much as you do."

Unless a diploma is from an accredited institution, it is not worth the paper it is written on. Most states now require a chiropodist to take a course of instruction and to obtain a certificate from a state board in order to practice. Such a certificate may usually be seen on the office wall of a legitimate practitioner.

If people would bathe their feet once a day, on cool days, and twice a day in hot weather, I believe few chiropodists would be needed. Cold water is best. If cold cannot be used, for any reason, have it lukewarm; hot water should be used very seldom. Thorough and careful drying is important, especially between the toes. You may think these details trivial, but they would save endless suffering. Many a soft corn between the toes has been caused by hasty drying with a damp bath-towel instead of with a thin, dry, soft cloth. Frequent change of both shoes and stockings is desirable. Shoes should either be alternated or thoroughly aired at night; hose, if worn a second day, should be hung to air at night. They should be changed at noon in hot weather.

Stockings should be longer than the foot, pulled out at the toes, without

knots, seams or darns over tender places. If you have not learned how, or if you have not the time to darn properly, do not wear mended hose. The best stockings are spliced over the middle of the toes and have no seams or knots. These can be obtained in all fabrics now, by spending a little time in looking for them. White is easier on the feet than colors.

Pumps should never be worn except when sitting down. Oxfords are cooler than high boots. The only trouble with them is that at present it is difficult to find them made of soft leather. Canvas is cooler than leather, but some very tender feet cannot endure its rigidity. Heavy soles are usually best for walking, but the occasional person cannot wear them. Commonsense, observation, and experience are the best teachers in regard to shoes. Plenty of length, plenty of width, especially in the toes, and low heels for all; heavy soles for a tendency to form callosities on the bottom of the foot; soft uppers and sometimes hand-turned soles for tender toes and bunions; tight lacing over the instep, leaving the top of the boot loose.

The care of the nails is usually a hurry-up job. It should be a slow, careful process. Plenty of time, a good light and a comfortable position should be secured. The toe-nails should receive more careful attention than the finger-nails, as they are subjected to greater dangers from poor ventilation and pressure. They should be cut square or slightly rounding, whichever the individual case requires, and should never be trimmed at the corners nor at the sides by the inexperienced. Should care of this kind be needed, in order to

make them comfortable, consult a chiropodist and learn how to take care of the nails properly, as no rules can be laid down for such treatment, each individual nail needing its own kind of care. Nails should never be cleaned with the same instrument which is used for the hands. A separate orange stick or nail file should be employed and this should be thoroughly cleaned each time.

There are about twenty ailments which are found in the toe-nail, its bed, fold, and matrix, all of which are erroneously called ingrown nails. Any trouble of this nature should be examined by a podiatrist at once, as there are no other foot ills which so quickly develop into chronic and often painful and incurable troubles.

Corn medicines are all modifications of the same principle, a caustic put up in collodion, wax, or ointment. The effect is to cause a burn more or less severe. This burning of the superficial callosity never removes a real corn. Careful examination reveals the corn still deeply imbedded in the tissues. Temporary relief is secured in some cases, but usually the flesh is left so tender from the burn that the corn grows faster than after removal with a knife. But in many cases, instead of getting any relief at all from the use of the medicine, the corn is made very much worse and often infection occurs as a result. To put it concisely, corn medicines are a failure because a caustic which is strong enough to destroy a corn is a dangerous thing to use on the feet. To substitute it for the knife is like blinding a surgeon and removing his reason before he begins operating. The medicine acts without mind or sight, attacking the parts where there is the least resistance: i. e., the

good, soft flesh and leaving the corn intact. The best rule for the use of corn remedies is to avoid them all.

Corns between the toes may often be prevented by using powder and a thin, smooth piece of some soft material such as cotton, wool, linen cloth, or tissue paper. For outside corns, keep all tender or prominent points free from the pressure of knots, seams or darts and, if not too tender, use sandpaper or pumice-stone followed by cream.

The term bunion is popularly applied to many different affections of a certain joint, all of which may be treated with good results. The original cause of these troubles was supposed, for many years, to be ill-fitting shoes, but very recent X-ray examinations and dissections point to the probability that a wedge-shaped bone growth, probably a reversion to tree-climbing ancestors, causes a change in the direction of the bones of the inner side of the foot.

Many skin eruptions are seen on the feet. A very common one is due to excessive moisture. I have my patients treat this at home under my direction. Most of the others are only symptoms and are referred to a physician for general constitutional treatment.

For chilblains, the most important thing is prevention. If subject to it try to raise the general body tone and keep the feet warm by cold baths, massage, cashmere hose, high boots, etc., especially during the first cool weather,

which is the critical time. If you contract it, consult your chiropodist at once unless you have a remedy which you are sure will help you.

Papilloma, a skin tumor, is most painful. It is generally supposed to be a corn and is neglected until it is deep enough to require considerable treatment to eradicate. It usually grows on the bottom of the foot, but may come anywhere. We generally find it rather soft and whitish with darker spots. It is important to have your podiatrist treat it as early as possible.

I beg you, if you have not already ruined your feet, as many nurses do in training, to begin at once to have them cared for. Those who hold positions in training schools owe it to their pupils to compel them to wear proper shoes and to visit a chiropodist regularly if foot trouble exists.

I had never been on my feet a single day when I began my probation month. Brought up in the country, I hardly knew what "chiropody" meant. Running up and down the long wards in unsuitable shoes caused trouble the first week. My senior nurse noticed my gait and insisted upon my spending my first "afternoon off" with a chiropodist and a shoe salesman whom she recommended. The result was that I wore proper shoes and had my feet cared for all the years I walked on them and never developed "nurses' feet." I shall always bless that nurse.

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#### SAFETY FIRST

When a thermometer is not in use it is well to keep it in a case filled with alcohol. The addition of a drop of aromatic spirits of ammonia will destroy the odor which some patients think they detect.

ROSS EDNA ROOMS, Berkeley, Calif.

## SOMETHING NEW IN NURSING

BY ANNE HOW, R.N.

THE care of the mentally deficient has received so little attention from the nursing profession that the problem would seem to be "Something new in nursing." Yet this problem of mental deficiency, in its social aspect, is one of the most far-reaching and important of present-day life. Statistics show that in 1890, there were about 4,000 feeble-minded persons under care in institutions in the United States. In 1920, the number had increased to 40,519, and it is a well-known fact that a comparatively small proportion of these people are being cared for in institutions. One of the results of the medical examinations incident to the late war was the startling disclosure of the large percentage of young men who were disqualified for military service because of mental deficiency. Nearly one-third of the more than 72,000 men rejected by the examiners for mental or nervous disorders were mental defectives. These statistics indicate the broad scope of the problem.

During the past few years, general studies have been made which have aroused public sentiment relative to the care of the feeble-minded, and because of this awakening, new institutions for the care of this class of people are being planned and constructed. In 1921, there were five states which had failed to make any separate institutional provision for their feeble-minded: namely, West Virginia, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.

These statements show the tremendous need for corrective measures and

institutional development along these lines. The approach to the problem, from a nursing point of view, is from its nature varied, because it appeals to and demands the coöperation of nurses doing social service work, public health work, industrial, and school nursing. That the problem is a social one and has a distinct bearing on the life of the community, has been shown by the statistics quoted above, and these indicate also its public health aspect.

The actual work with the individual child, his training and development is, needless to say, one of mental hygiene. No school nurse needs to be told of the value that a definite knowledge of these children brings to her. Many cities have special or ungraded classes for these defectives, but in very few cities is there any follow-up work with the pupils when they have left the school. The defective child will always be a defective, and should not be left at the most dangerous period of his life (from a social point of view) without supervision.

To prepare nurses for work with mental defectives in the public health field and also to equip them for filling executive positions in institutions for the care and development of the feeble-minded, the Department of Public Welfare of New York City offers a three months' course of training at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. This course will consist of approximately fifty lectures with practical work in the schools of the institution, both vocational and academic, in the Psychological Laboratory, and in



the wards of the hospital. Among the subjects included in the Lecture Course are: Types and classification of mental deficiency; Social manifestations and results of feeble-mindedness and epilepsy; History and development of care for the mentally deficient; Methods of testing, Group testing, Personality studies, etc.; Principles and methods of education; Social service, after-care and field work; Hygiene and sanitation in institutions; Institutional organization and management; Causes, phenomena, and treatment of epilepsy; Physiology and anatomy of brain and nervous system; Occupational therapy; Physical training.

During the course, the nurses will live in the Nurses' Home, which is attractive and homelike; full maintenance, including laundry, will be furnished, and an allowance will be given. The city is conveniently reached from the Island, so that out-of-town students taking the course will have the opportunity of seeing things of interest in New York.

There will be two groups yearly, formed October 1st and February 1st, beginning this year. Only graduates from nursing schools of recognized standing will be admitted. In states where there is registration, the applicant must be registered in her own state.

This course, we believe, will fill a very real need, and we feel that there will be a response in the profession when it is realized how great is the need, and how great also the opportunity for service. Dr. V. V. Anderson, of the National

Committee for Mental Hygiene, in the summary of an article, Education of Mental Defectives, says:

The immediate needs of the situation may be stated as follows: greatly increased institutional provision; proper equipment of every institution for adequate and purposeful training of all children capable of profiting by such training; proper provision for parole under careful supervision of all mental defectives who can be handled satisfactorily in the community.

Other authorities on the subject have stated similar facts. Dr. Anderson says also that physicians and teachers need special training in order to do this work, and we feel it is equally important that nurses who wish to enter this field should have like opportunity for training and preparation.

The New York City Children's Hospital has a census of approximately 1300 and is devoted entirely to the care of the feeble-minded of all types. Of this number about 500 attend school, either vocational or academic. All children are tested in the Psychological Laboratory when they are admitted to the institution and from time to time thereafter. In the wards they may be studied under every-day living conditions, so there will be no lack of opportunity for preparation to carry on the follow-up work which is so stressed by all those who are interested in this problem. Included in the course with the work in the schools, in the Psychological Laboratory, and in the wards, will be opportunity for preparation for executive work.

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#### WANTED

The address of Nellie Means, by John J. Dwyer, Attorney at Law, 44 Wall Street, New York. She has had a legacy left her.

## AN IMPROVISED BED PAN



The improvised bed pan shown above was made by a Finn at the suggestion of Ina Atkin, Public Health Nurse for the Cleveland-Cliff Iron Co., Negaunee, Michigan. The model for the photograph was made by M. S. Brown.

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## THE NURSE'S VOICE AND MANNER OF SPEECH

By E. F. BARTHOLOMEW, PH.D., L.H.D.

**F**EW people realize the importance of a good speaking voice in the equipment of a successful nurse. Every other qualification is subjected to the strictest scrutiny, but strangely enough the voice is not thought to have any place in her training. The fact, however, is that a soft, gentle, sweet, and melodious voice is the most valuable asset in the nurse's equipment for service in the sick chamber. We should not forget that the nurse has to do with persons whose nerves are morbidly sensitive as the result of disease, pain, and suffering. Many a physician who is an expert in his particular line, has failed to achieve the highest success in his calling simply because of his slovenly and unfortunate

manner of speech. This is something in the physician or attendant that patients, as a rule, do not like to talk about, and yet they feel it keenly, and it plays an important role in the healing art. An authority on the subject reports the case of a young nurse who had been thoroughly trained in all the requirements of the profession, and who entered upon her calling with every prospect of a brilliant career, but who was discharged from her first case. Soon afterwards she lost her second case in a similar way. When a friend of the young woman made inquiry as to the reasons for her dismissal, the physicians who were in charge of the respective cases answered in almost identical words:

"Why, that voice of hers is enough to drive any patient crazy." That was a significant testimony. Do we realize how irritating it must be to a sick person who is worn with pain and suffering, or who is depressed in spirit, to be compelled to listen to tones of voice which are harsh, shrill, grating, like the sounds that come from the filing of a saw? On the other hand, how restful and soothing and quieting are the tones of a soft, low, musical voice!

The human voice is a wonderful musical instrument, capable of expressing every variety of mood and every shade of thought and emotion. The leading characteristics of the tones it produces are pitch, intensity, and timbre or tone quality.

Each of these elements enters vitally into the making of a good speaking voice, and should receive the utmost attention. The pitch of vocal tone depends on the number of vibrations in a second of time. The natural limits of audibility are from 16 to about 40,000 vibrations, but the normal adult voice has a range of from 100 to about 300 vibrations; in moments of excitement this upper limit may be greatly increased. This means that the agreeable voice should not be high-keyed, neither should it be too low. The most pleasing tones are those made in the middle registers. Not only should the pitch be right as to its key, but there should be a pleasing modulation in pitch, as also in inflection and volume. There should be a variety of tones in common speech, just as there is in vocal music. A varied, lively, cheerful, rippling voice is the instinctive mode of expressing mental alertness. Browning's lines in *The Flight of the Duchess* express the ideal:

Her voice changes like a bird's;  
There grew more of the music and less of  
the words.

The voice should move with its natural rhythmic pulsations. The law of rhythm is nowhere else so strikingly conspicuous as it is in the manner of using the voice in uttering words. Avoid the painfully monotonous, sing-song mode of speech. The whining and affected voice also is always offensive. The good-goody mode of speaking is suggestive of hollowness and insincerity.

In the matter of intensity or loudness, the same care should be taken as in pitch. Your manner of speech should not be loud and boisterous. A loud and harsh voice is indicative of coarseness and lack of culture. The modulations of the voice express the changing states of mind far better than words can, and reveal the true personality behind the voice. Vocal expression is a distinct language, a language more personal, more subjective, more emotional, more spontaneous, than that of written words. The nurse's speech should not be studied and conscious, but simply natural. George Eliot's beautiful remark is pertinent to the subject:

What furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face? And is there any harmony of this that has such stirrings as the sweet modulations of her voice?

What possibilities of healing efficacy may not reside in the nurse's voice, what capacity for heavenly music to inspire hope, courage, strength and perseverance, what mystic influences to start into flow the fountains of health!

Her silver voice  
Is the rich music of a summer bird,  
Heard in the still night, with its passionate cadences.

Oh, there is something in that voice that reaches

The innermost recesses of the spirit.

If anywhere there is a place where the beauty, the melody, the soft sweet tones of which our English language is capable, should be heard, surely that place is the sick room, and if any one needs to be master of those tones, that person is the nurse who is called to minister at the altar of human welfare. How true it is what the wise man says,

Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

This refers not only to the *choice* of words, but even more to the manner of speaking them. The emphasis is on "fitly spoken" that is, when they are properly uttered, properly voiced, pronounced, intoned, accented and enunciated. Shakespeare's line,

Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, gives the three royal qualities of the ideal voice for the sick chamber. These combined with distinctness of utterance, correctness of pronunciation, and rhythmical flow of words, constitute that "celestial melody" of which Longfellow writes in his *Masque of Pandora*.

The quality of the nurse's voice is to some extent a gift of nature; but whatever it may be, it can be indefinitely improved. If she is born with a thin, piping, pinched, rasping voice, she suffers, indeed, a serious handicap, but there is no cause for discouragement, for by persistent effort, and unyielding perseverance she can overcome all such obstacles. The first requisite for acquiring a good voice is to free the muscles connected with the speech organs from all unnecessary tension. Many people form the vicious habit of keeping their

speech organs at a high degree of tension. This is precious energy wasted, and more than wasted, for it entails a positive injury to those delicate organs, which is proved by the fact that such a practice is frequently accompanied by sore throat and huskiness of voice. The fact is that the normal use of the voice muscles requires only a moderate degree of tension. Another requisite is a minimum of conscious effort. If you consciously strive to produce pure and excellent tones, you will probably fail, for the purest tones are spontaneous and flow easily and smoothly. It is a fact of our nature that we seldom perform any act well, when we go about it in a conscious manner.

Many people fall into exceedingly bad habits in the use of their voices. There is, for example, the all-too-familiar "nasal tone," or "speaking through the nose," as it is called. This is one of the most exasperating tones that one can hear; it irritates one's nerves to the point of distraction. Another bad voice is what has been called the buzz-saw voice, shrill, sharp, rasping. Such a voice is intolerable even to a person in health, how much more to an invalid! Then, too, the whispering style of talking is exceedingly bad and should be carefully avoided. The ordinary sounds which one hears in whispers are the hissing s's which in themselves are unpleasant, and they are associated with secrecy. The patient is apt to imagine that the whispered conversation is about himself, and this has a disquieting effect on his mind.

Indistinctness of utterance is a serious fault. The nurse should speak her words so that they can be distinctly

heard without straining the ear. There is much careless, slovenly pronunciation and enunciation even of the commonest words in our language. Not only this, but the words are frequently run together and final consonants are suppressed so as to make a strange and unusual combination which is exceedingly confusing and disagreeable. Listening to such speech is painful. When our language is correctly spoken and rightly intoned it has a musical quality and is pleasing to the ear. We all know how pleasing and restful it is to listen to reading or speaking that does not keep one on the edge half the time lest he miss the meaning of what is said. It irritates us and spoils our devotional frame of mind when the preacher reads the Scriptures and the Service badly, and delivers the sermon so that we must strain the ear to hear what he says. If these things are true of persons in health, how much more true are they of those whose nerves are racked by disease and pain!

The ability to use speech in the most approved manner is an art, one of the finest of the arts, which must be acquired by months and years of earnest study and practice. One must learn to control

the voice and also the body, to coordinate sounds with movements and gestures in order to realize the latent possibilities of one's personality. We know not what mysterious powers are within us until we see them brought out by tone of voice and movement of muscles. Is it not worth while for the nurse to put forth the most earnest effort to make her speech agreeable and effective? There is no excellence without great labor. But the labor it costs to cultivate the voice is abundantly rewarded by results which are most gratifying and beneficial.

The argument of this paper justifies the conclusion that regular, systematic voice culture should be required in all our hospital training schools for nurses. It has been reported that in some hospitals voice culture is a regular part of the curriculum, to what extent I do not know, but certainly it is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Every hospital training school throughout the land should offer facilities for the very best equipment of its graduate nurses, and should require a full course in voice culture as a condition for graduation and official registration.

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The Indiana State Board of Examiners of Nurses is to be commended for including in its questions at a recent examination, "What are the necessary preliminary steps in order to become a member of the American Nurses' Association?" The chairman of the Revision Committee for eight and a half years, Miss Sly, will rejoice over this especially, and we hope that the other States may decide to follow Indiana's example.



## EDITORIALS

### THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK AT WASHINGTON

**I**T was a fiftieth anniversary fitly celebrated. Overwhelming in size and in scope, since the social achievements of fifty years were recapitulated, it was national in name but international in character, as many other countries sent distinguished representatives. Those of special note were the outstanding personalities of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, and Dr. Rene Sand, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Homer Folks, in his presidential address, summed up social progress to date and indicated the trend of future work as follows:

The cure of sickness, and poverty, and the reform of criminals, has been found to be, as a rule, uncertain, incomplete, temporary, expensive and long. The prevention of these evils has been proven to be relatively certain, complete, permanent, cheap, and quick.

The outstanding fact that in the half century the average length of American life has been increased fifteen years was a telling argument.

It was fitting that such a gathering should also be addressed on opening night by Secretary of State Hughes, for we know of no organization with greater capacity for promoting such friendship as Mr. Hughes had in mind when he said:

If those who are keenly desirous of enduring peace will descend to the contemplation of realism, it will be seen there is only one way to the goal—a long and difficult way—that is, by the cultivation of the spirit of friendship and good will among people, through which alone the sources of danger can be dried up.

Each day was devoted to a single broad subject as Health, Industry, Law and Government, the Church, the Home, the School, and Public Opinion. As Health was linked up with many of the other subjects, the gratifyingly large number of nurses present was inevitably tossed on the horns of the dilemma caused by overlapping meetings. On health day, no less than eight meetings convened in the morning, while eleven Kindred Groups held meetings in the afternoon.

Dr. Allen Freeman, speaking on the Growth of the Social Point of View in Medical and Health Education, reminded his audience graciously, but with the force of careful thought and profound conviction, that the various groups must get away from the conception of their own specialties as something so abstruse and so sacrosanct as to be beyond the comprehension of other groups. Dr. Freeman believes we do well if we have competent use of the technic of our own specialty, but we can strengthen our own contribution to society by familiarizing ourselves with the aims and general principles of the other groups and by making our own aims clear to them. The point was well made and thoughtfully accepted. How could it have been otherwise when one of the expressed aims of the Conference was, "to determine how the ideals of social welfare, slowly evolved from long years of experience in dealing with end results of social maladjustment, may further permeate and influence the outstanding institutions of society and thereby reduce to a minimum the necessity for relief and for correction."

In brilliant fashion Katherine Tucker discussed the growing socialization of nursing, referring specifically to the increasing use by our schools for nurses of the outlines of the Standard Curriculum, outlines that were prepared in the hope of "interesting the nurse from the first in people, rather than in abstract processes and problems." The fear expressed by certain nurses and social workers that either may become absorbed by the other Miss Tucker disposed of by stating:

There are still enough special skills belonging to each so there is no danger of complete identification. The way has opened up for showing the adventuring spirit and learning processes together, each benefiting by the other's knowledge and equipment.

Dr. Walter Brown whimsically but accurately expressed the ideal of all health workers. Said Dr. Brown:

Old age should be the principal cause of death—everybody should be like the "one born many" which, after a century of life, went to pieces all at once.

More and more are the many interested groups coming to see that only by programmes based on coöperative effort can "the spectre of avoidable death, preventable illness, unnecessary pain and needless misery that have dogged man's footsteps from the infancy of the race be successfully controlled and diminished and finally overcome." The conference was a magnificent expression of the growing coöperation "of those who are keenly desirous of enduring peace."

#### THE NEW ENGLAND DIVISION MEETING

**W**E attended the third biennial convention of the New England Division of the American Nurses' Association and found it a rare privilege to meet with some two hundred fellow

nurses in Burlington, Vermont. Burlington is a beautiful little city, girdled by the Green Mountains, the girdle clasped by the gem-like waters of Lake Champlain. No lovelier sight could have been presented to jaded city eyes than those mountains clothed in the feathery leafage and wealth of blossoms of early spring.

It was an earnest group of women who gathered there and thoughtful were the discussions of the many problems, particularly those of legislation, of education, and of public health in their relation to nursing. The keynote of the meeting was well sounded by Miss Riddle in her presidential address when she said:

We are here to consider our problems, to renew the old friendships and make new acquaintances, to play a little as well as learn a little, and generally so to equip ourselves with new courage in our work and zeal for it that we may return to it with anticipation of pleasure in it—in the service which though deft by much education of the hand, may by the cunning of the same hand, with the intelligence of the mind and desire of the heart retain that human touch which makes the world our kin.

In papers and discussions the high clear note of *service* was sounded over and over again.

It was quite possible for every delegate and guest "to play a little" as delightful arrangements had been made for afternoon tea, evening reception, and motor trips. And so friendships were strengthened and new acquaintanceships begun. Those who attended could not fail to be stimulated by that fellowship of nurses that causes us to seek the companionship and the support of our kind in all our undertakings.

The meeting was in every way a credit

to the state in which it met, a state which is small in area and in population but mighty by virtue of its possession of a sturdy spirit as indestructible as the marble of its hills. It was our first Division meeting but we are convinced of the worth of these conferences which are broader in scope than state meetings without being hampered by a certain inevitable unwieldiness that now characterizes our national meetings.

#### THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL AT NEW HAVEN

SINCE May 15th to meet an alumna of the Connecticut School for Nurses has meant meeting a happy nurse! Justly prideful are the graduates of that school of the achievements of the past and the glorious promise of the future. The two-day celebration of the school's golden jubilee was happily planned and brilliantly executed. Alumnae flocked "home" to participate. The addresses of alumnae and a group of distinguished guests combined to sound a veritable "Forward march."

Miss Nutting, in her discussion of *The Evolution of Nursing from the Hospital to the University* stated that this evolution had not really come about and that there is little likelihood of a real evolution for many years to come, inasmuch as less than one per cent of our schools of nursing has any university connection. Furthermore, many hospitals are still utilizing their students for the benefit of the hospital, as shown by the large number of institutions that still adhere to the nine-hour day and the twelve-hour night. For purposes of discussion Miss Nutting divided the fifty years of nursing in this country into three fairly well defined periods of from fifteen to eighteen years each. The first period

was one of pure service from which the hospitals benefitted enormously. The second, Miss Nutting called the period of association, this having been the period in which nurses came to appreciate their interdependence and organized the American Nurses' Association and launched our professional magazine, the *Journal*. The present period was described as one of genuine educational and professional advance, having tremendous potentialities for further development.

Miss Goodrich, Dean-elect of the new school for nurses, which will take its place on the Yale Campus along with the other schools of that great university, spoke in her most winsome fashion of the possibilities of the new era in nursing.

The eighteen fortunate nurses whose Commencement exercises formed a fitting finale to the celebration must truly feel that they are entering a profession of world wide opportunity.

#### UNIQUE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TEACHING SUPERVISORS

THE awarding of scholarships to nurses who are ambitious and who have demonstrated their ability to profit by advanced study, is a sound means of stimulating and improving special phases of nursing and health service. In setting aside a sum of ten thousand dollars, to be used in sums of from \$200 to \$1,000, as scholarships for furthering the cause of child health, the American Child Health Association hopes to meet, in part at least, the clamorous demand for more well qualified nurses for the rapidly developing field of child health.

The aims and plans of procedure of

the Committee responsible for the awards are briefly stated on another page of this *Journal*. It is deeply significant that the scholarships are not to be used solely in the field of public health itself. Says the Committee:

It has seemed to be the consensus of opinion among both nursing educators and leaders in public health nursing, that public health organizations should make a sincere effort to bring back from the practical experience gained in the field such suggestions to superintendents and instructors in the schools of nursing as will help them to prepare the students more adequately for some of the definite problems that they will meet, if they choose to do public health nursing.

Many scholarships are now awarded yearly under many auspices. So far as we are aware, this is the first time a specific effort has been made to put the spirit of the public health movement into the schools in order that health workers, rather than agents of cure only, might emerge.

In making scholarships available to nurses who have already demonstrated interest and ability in obstetric and pediatric nursing, the committee is planning with far vision and generous spirit, for the results will not be immediate. By returning to well equipped schools, such instructors will be in a position to imbue whole classes of student nurses with the ideals of child health, ideals rooted in the belief not only that every child has a right to be well born, but that he also has a right to normal development. Such instructors may be expected to send out nurses who really know the normal which is the objective in all health work. These ideals can become realities only by the utilization, by many many more nurses, of the best of our present-day knowledge

of the technic of good obstetrics, infant feeding, the normal development of the child, nutrition, child psychology, and the diseases of infancy and childhood.

We congratulate the committee on the breadth of its view of nursing education and on its cooperative spirit. We strongly urge qualified nurses to make immediate application, as awards will be made at an early date. Those responsible for this movement should be so stimulated by the number and quality of the applicants that still further sums may be made available for similar advanced study.

#### STAY ON YOUR JOB

THE *May Bulletin* of the Illinois State Association carries a pithy and timely editorial on the subject of staying on the job. "He who is really interested in a piece of work stays by it until it is properly developed or until it is definitely evident, either that it cannot be made worth while or that it requires another personality to make it so," says the writer of the editorial.

Right there is the crux of a really serious situation! A tragically large number of nurses accept positions without careful analysis of one or both of the important factors in the situation; first, the strong and the weak points of the position; and second, their own qualifications for it.

Even the most gifted cannot do just anything or everything, but few are as frank as the distinguished executive who replied, when asked to do a piece of first-aid work: "I have to admit I'm a clumsy nurse," a condition natural enough after years of disuse of the kind of skill first aid demands.

The nurse accepting a position in a

New field should be very sure she possesses the stamina demanded of a pioneer. She who accepts one in an old organization would do well to remember that tactlessness is comparable to the seven deadly sins if an organization is over rich in tradition. "He who is really interested in a piece of work stays by it." It should be axiomatic that a good nurse will not accept a position which does not really rouse her interest—the interest that comes from building and developing. If there is one thing in this world a patient, or an institution, or an organization does *not* want, it is the bored, uninterested, and therefore unprogressive nurse.

A thoughtful analysis of the position offered is the due of both organization and nurse. Far better decline, and thus force a further search for the right person, than accept that for which your conscience intimates you are not fitted. Some of the untenable situations might be cleared up if those who reject them were more candid in their reasons for not accepting. Such candor need not be ungracious. Once having accepted, it should be the part of good sportsmanship and of professional pride to "Stay on the job" until a real demonstration of the worth of the job itself and of one's contribution to it is assured.

The fact that there are so many avenues customarily open to nurses, fortunate though it is in some ways, is a menace to the morale of the profession as a whole. It is amazingly easy for a nurse to drift from place to place in the serene expectation of finding occupation. There would be an infinitely happier relation between executives and workers, between communities and

nurses, between those serving and those served, if every nurse, before accepting a position, insisted on really comprehensive answers to the two questions, "What have I to give to the job?" and then, and only then, "What has the job to give to me?"

#### CHINA AND OHIO

CHINA and Ohio, Orient and Occident, East and West! The words call up many a contrast, many a paradox; but it is a likeness and not a difference we wish to discuss here. Many magazines pass over our desk each month. It was with joy we beheld, in the space of one morning, the report of the Committee on Nurse Education in the *Ohio State Medical Journal* and an editorial in the *Quarterly Journal for Chinese Nurses*.

The report of the Ohio Committee is concise, unbiased and thoughtful. It makes frank analysis of the defects in nursing education and the so-called shortage of nurses and recommends careful study of the constructive Rockefeller report. Furthermore the report states that "the medical profession should join with the nursing profession to see that the standard of preliminary education is gradually changed so that all of the training schools would require a high school education from its applicants for admission" for, says the report, the nurse cannot get the best training, such as that demanded in the best interests of the family and the community, unless she has sufficient preliminary education to understand it.

*The Journal for Chinese Nurses*, published in English and Chinese, jubilantly announces that the China Medical Missionary Association has accepted the



nursing standards of the Nurses' Association of China as its standards. This Association, now made up very largely of American and British nurses, but with an ever-growing number of Chinese members, has been asked to participate in the work of some of the important committees of the Medical Association and also has representation on the Council of Public Health. Nursing is young in China, very few years have elapsed since a word for nurse was first coined in the language of that ancient country and only within the past year

has an ideograph for service been incorporated in its writing.

East and West, the interest in health is growing. The demands upon physicians and nurses increase by leaps and bounds. It will be a happy day for the two professions and for society when physicians everywhere accept nurses as co-workers, as helpmates rather than handmaidens. The cause of health will be better served when medicine and nursing march hand in hand as these reports indicate they are doing in Ohio,—and in far-off China.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD

### XXIII. GENEVIEVE COOKE, R.N.

**BIRTHPLACE:** Dutch Flat, California,—a pioneer gold mining town in the High Sierra.  
**PARENTAGE:** English. **PRELIMINARY EDUCATION:** Common school. **PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:** Class of 1888, California Woman's Hospital, San Francisco. 1900-1901, Anatomy and dissection, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, (now Stanford); 1901, Harvard summer school, Physical Training; Lateral curvature clinic, Children's Hospital, Boston; 1903, Course in massage, Dr. Douglas Graham, Boston. **POSITIONS HELD:** Private nursing, 13 years; Visiting instructor in massage, Children's Hospital, Lane (now Stanford), St. Francis, and University of California hospitals, San Francisco. Founder and for nine years editor and business manager of *Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*. **OFFICES HELD:** Delegate from the

California Branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas to the International Congress of Nurses, Buffalo, 1901; first delegate from the California State Nurses' Association to the A.N.A. Convention, Detroit, 1906; Representative from California State Nurses' Association to the International Congress of Nurses, Paris, 1907, and read a paper at that Congress; Member of the State Legislative Committee during the time of securing registration; First vice-president, A.N.A., 1907-1909; Member of the Board of Directors of the *American Journal of Nursing*, 1910-1912; President American Nurses' Association, 1913-1915; Member of National League of Nursing Education and California State League. A founder of the San Francisco County Association and of California State Association and for many years a member of the Council. An honorary member of Washington State Association.

A portrait of Miss Cooke was published in the *Journal* for June, 1915.

# DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

## THE INTERPRETATION OF THE "EQUIVALENT"<sup>1</sup>

By JOSEPHINE E. THURLOW, R.N.

**T**HERE is probably no question in nursing school work on which there is a greater difference of opinion than, What shall constitute an equivalent of one or more years of high school education?

It is necessary, however, first to consider of what we want an equivalent, and this carries us into the field of general education where we meet a multitude of problems constantly before the admitting officers of our secondary schools and colleges: How should a high school course be defined? How should one year of high school work be defined? How can high school educational qualifications be evaluated?

It is common knowledge that the high schools of the United States are not standardized, even those which are state controlled. We have both quality and quantity and some hardly worth the name of high school. Some colleges in the south give a degree of Bachelor of Science which may be only of high school value, or may vary from one to three years of college, as that term is commonly understood.

A basis for the evaluation of high or secondary school education which has been quite generally accepted is the Carnegie Unit. This offers the most satisfactory solution to us at present as we, in schools of nursing, must consider a large number of applications from students educated in foreign countries.

According to the Carnegie Standard, a college education properly begins after the completion of a four-year high school course. A high school education properly begins after the completion of an eight-year grammar school course.

In South Carolina, some parts of Massachusetts, and doubtless in many other places, the high school diploma signifies but three years' education following grammar school. North, east, and mid-west generally require four years for a high school course.

A good high school course must not be too brief. In the usual high school year of 36 to 40 weeks, a subject taught five times a week, of not less than 45 minutes to the period, constitutes one Carnegie Unit.

Subjects, such as American History, given three times a week for the school year, are estimated as one-half unit. Generally four subjects a week every day in the week are required, but accepted equivalents are specified. Fifteen units are demanded in general by colleges, occasionally sixteen units of high school education, called officially, Carnegie Units. Commercial subjects, manual training, drawing, music, elocution, morals or doctrines, as a rule fail to acquire the prestige of the preliminary college courses. Home economics is somewhat removed from this group as it is now given a higher rating. Theoretical music, or harmony, is not included in this latter group but is generally given credit with subjects included

<sup>1</sup> Read at the third convention of the New England Division, Burlington, Vt., May 23, 1923.

in college preparatory courses. Commercial courses in general, when presented outside of their own field, are evaluated at one-half of college preparatory or scientific courses.

A word about points, credits, and units may be apropos.

With the Carnegie Unit as an accepted common standard in the field of education, all others may be checked up by comparison, for example, in Massachusetts, the Board of Education requires four units of high school work as the equivalent of one year of high school and fifteen units constitute the completion of the four-year high school course. A unit is defined as representing a year's study in any subject in a secondary school, so planned as to constitute approximately one quarter of a full year of work. To count as a unit, the recitation periods shall aggregate approximately 120 sixty-minute hours. Subjects not requiring preparation, and time occupied by shop or laboratory work, count one-half as much as time in recitation. Commercial schools do not qualify for college entrance, as most colleges require subjects not included in the commercial curriculum. Training in music is not ordinarily given credit unless the work includes music theory taken under competent instructors and when the work is of satisfactory grade.

In New York State, the Regents require eighteen points to the high school year, seventy-two points being required for the completion of a four-year high school course. Four to four and one-half points, depending on the subject, constitute a Carnegie Unit. Subject matter is evaluated approximately on the same educational basis for college en-

trance as given for Massachusetts standards.

Schools of nursing need to observe a liberal interpretation, as high schools give so many options and the rural and urban courses show marked variations.

A recent survey of ninth grades demonstrated that to any given number of courses, fifty per cent or more of the students carried different programmes and the largest group combining on any one programme seldom reached ten per cent of the total number of students in the class.

There is published a booklet on "Principles of Standardisation for High Schools," which may be read to advantage by those concerned with this problem.

Closely associated with the difficulties in establishing equivalents of our American high schools is the necessity of rating the education or the equivalent education of the large number of applicants from Canada, Newfoundland, and to some extent more distant countries.

In Massachusetts, the Board of Registration has accumulated considerable recent information regarding the Canadian schools which we needed in order to give fair consideration to the equivalent education so frequently offered. Some of these data being germane to the subject, I have made a few brief notes on them.

The common school, similar to our grammar school, has eight grades in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The high school has four grades, nine to twelve inclusive. In other provinces, the grammar school possesses the original significance of this classification and carries three grades higher than the American grammar school. In these

provinces there are no high schools; students are admitted from grammar school to normal school or to collegiate institutes. Superior schools carry ten grades. Ungraded schools in isolated districts usually complete the eighth grade and have advanced students working separately.

The eleventh grade which so frequently is accepted by American schools of nursing as equivalent to graduating from an American high school of the first class, is not entitled to this rating. When checked up by the Carnegie Unit System, or any other method, it is equivalent only to three years of high school either in the United States or Canada, excepting those schools previously referred to which grant a diploma for three years of high school work and do not qualify for admission to colleges without first having made up the deficiency of one year. Canadian high school courses include a greater number of subjects, but less of each; and they are therefore given a year for year equivalent by our colleges.

The Canadian Normal College diploma does not signify always an amount of preliminary work equal to that required by the normal schools of the United States which require four years of high school education of fifteen or sixteen Carnegie Units.

In Canada, the regular period of training in Normal College is one full year following grade eleven or twelve, while in order to meet the exigencies of the country schools, they admit classes of junior students who have completed only grade nine or ten. Students with less than university or academic rank must attend Normal College one full year to obtain a permanent teaching cer-

tificate. There are five classes of diplomas:

Diploma of Academic Rank (for university graduates) less than one year attendance permitted,

Superior First Rank following grade twelve (one year attendance) Grade A certificate,

First Rank following grade eleven (one year attendance) Grade B certificate,

Second Rank following grade ten (one year attendance) Grade C certificate, and

Third Rank following grade nine (one year attendance) Grade D certificate.

Thus the applicant, in seeking admission to a school of nursing, may state that she is a graduate of the Provincial Normal College and when the nursing school records are checked up by the Board of Registration it is found that these students listed as high school graduates or equivalent may possess but two or three years of secondary education.

Another group frequently noted on our applications for registration examinations is the so-called "advanced or seat pupil." This student is found in the Canadian country schools in localities not easily accessible to high schools. After completing grade eight, the pupil continues to study by herself subjects of the high school grades nine and ten, occasionally attempting grade eleven, aided by the teacher when convenient or when difficulties arise.

We have been advised by the Department of Education that it is the teacher only who can be expected to give a certificate of the standing of such a student in any given year and each succeeding teacher can find information of previous

years in the register which must be preserved according to law. The student is permitted upon request, and when approved by the local teacher, to take the Government examinations and establish a better rating. There is, therefore, no necessity for equivocation or excuses on the part of the applicant for being unable to present definite evidence of preliminary education received in Canada.

A study of foreign school systems, made by the New York State Board of Education is available upon request, although first hand information is more accurate when considering the individual student. Every recognised school in any country, apparently, is able to furnish records showing the hours and weeks devoted to each subject, and from this the unit equivalent can be established.

After determining the content of education to be required, let us consider the equivalent which may be accepted and decide where the responsibility for evaluating the educational credentials should rest.

If a law or regulation reads, "one year high school or its equivalent," the questions arise, whether we are permitted to accept such education as high schools in our own states would reject, as an equivalent, or when registered as an accredited school in any other state, are we not under additional obligations to meet the differences in requirements in that state as well?

It is necessary to consider carefully the value of the numerous equivalents offered, the most common of which are: evening school, institute courses, correspondence courses, private instruction, self education, short business course,

good home, travel, children's nurse, attendants' course, Red Cross Nursing course, and courses without examination.

According to the opinion of Professor Upton, Provost of Teachers College, "experience cannot be given credit as we have no way of measuring it accurately or adequately."

On the other hand, a democratic system of education overlooks no groups, neither does it undervalue any of the particular kinds of education to be found under such designations as habitation, training in skills, the expansion of knowledge, the development of ideals and the like.

Instruction alone is not education. Education means development through self-directed activity; and this to a greater or less extent, the educational equivalent may demonstrate. Consider the student who seeks knowledge through self-directed effort possibly at the sacrifice of time and pleasure, through the only resources available to her; namely, evening school, institute courses, correspondence course, private instruction, and self education.

The most valuable point as far as we are concerned is the self-activity or moral fibre of the student who will overcome unfavorable circumstances to increase her knowledge and who strives for a higher ideal as she sees it. As to the actual educational value, a diploma from evening high school is granted for fewer subjects and is not of same credit as regular high school courses unless the student can offer a similar number of units.

Institute courses are generally entitled to credits acquired by examination. Correspondence courses should not be given credit in subjects requiring laboratory work.



Private instruction may be given by a qualified teacher. Self education is possible to the average or at any rate the super-average student who is capable by herself of the fair mastery of a text book.

In many states applicants falling in the three last groups are granted examinations by an entrance examiner appointed by a State Board to establish their acquired education, and, if successful in securing the required units, they are admitted to the nursing school.

Correspondence courses when given by recognized schools, such as Chicago University Extension Department, and to a more limited extent by Columbia University Extension Department, private instruction, if followed by an examination taken at a recognized high school, and backed up by the high school, are entitled to receive equal credit in points or units. In all instances of this nature the responsibility for certificate of students' education must be placed on the principal of the high school. Short business courses of six months, if followed by a year of successful experience, will result in a mental development of the right type of young women fully equal to one year of high school.

A good home may develop refinement but, unless supported by a sound training in the domestic arts, offers little of educational value. The student from the rural district, and occasionally the town applicant, may have learned responsibility, economy, how to keep a home together and to exercise a watchful care over others, that would place many a college graduate at a disadvantage under similar circumstances. It would seem but fair to grant one and possibly two units for such experience

if the evidence is dependable. In an instance of this kind, the local clergyman is a fairly good source of information; he is less likely to be affected by political, financial, or family relations in expressing an opinion. This equivalent is also very easily tested during the preliminary training. In many of the smaller hospitals, which in number constitute the large majority, there is the opportunity to try out the student in cooking the mid-night meal for the night nurses, for a length of time sufficient to demonstrate ability claimed.

Travel has little or no educational value unless taken under educational auspices, the time may be so occupied with various duties that there is little opportunity for observation.

Attendants' courses and Home Nursing courses offer too little mental exertion in our own field and less in other educational resources to admit of more than one-eighth to one-quarter of a unit credit, if any, that is, five to ten weeks.

The determination of an educational equivalent should rest upon an entrance examiner, where possible, otherwise the Board of Examiners, as the body in closest touch with the testing of the ability of students of all schools to apply to practical purposes the completed training, and having available the statistics showing the foundation, methods, and results of the different schools. This centralized direction makes for better standardization and impartial judgment, especially in the matter of equivalents. Many conscientious nursing school executives are more exacting in considering equivalents than thorough in evaluating the one year of high school work, while hospitals which commercialize the nursing school resources

to the limit, accept almost anything as an educational equivalent; e. g., factory machine work.

Included in the information collected for consideration by the Massachusetts Board of Examiners in revising our requirements, there are some definite outlines of the specifications for equivalent education of one to four years of high school. I have selected a few to show what has been done in constructive work, offering a short cut to those who are working along similar lines, but who through force of circumstances, political opposition, inability to secure financial appropriations and other difficulties are compelled to make haste slowly.

In tabulating the information for the use of our Massachusetts Board of Registration the outstanding feature is the absence of marked variations in values. When considered as a whole, there is a fair average of standards throughout. Many which require a higher educational entrance, require no examination to have been passed in the last year of high school, or before entrance to the nursing school, to test the thoroughness of the applicant's education, i. e., the student may have remained in high school one or more years, and may have left because unable to pass examinations, and in reality merely offers a specified length of time in which she has been subjected to the application of knowledge, but no effort is made to ascertain whether this treatment failed or not.

Others require less preliminary education, but insist that examination ratings must be made which are accepted by the Board of Education of the state in which the student attended school.

Many schools which require examinations to be completed with passing mark, offer a smaller amount of class work during the nursing school period.

There are, however, several outstanding states which, while recognizing the one year high school minimum, if supported by actual school credits or its equivalent, insist upon an amount of instruction sufficient to enable the student to understand the principles of each subject taught, which results in an intelligent application of the knowledge to practical uses.

We have something of interest and assistance to which we may look forward in a paper prepared by Miss Richardson of Teachers College, Columbia University, on the subject of equivalents of high school for college credits in relation to the nursing profession. It is expected that this paper will be published in the *Journal* in the near future and I am told that it is well worth waiting for; it deals with the subject of equivalents very ably and carefully describes how deficiencies may be remedied.

From Miss Jammé of California:

When we first made our definite entrance requirements, we endeavored to work out an equivalent for high school, and took as a basis a certain number of points for formal education and for occupation.

I am enclosing a copy of the form which we have used for this purpose. We find that almost every student presents a different problem, and we can only handle it individually.

I am more and more inclined toward the intelligence test, or an entrance examination, to determine a student's mental capability for grasping the study of nursing. Even a student who presents credits for full high school work is not always capable. One of our schools in San Francisco has had its students

given mental tests, and it has been quite interesting to follow up the results.

I am inclined to think that a one-year commercial course, either in a secondary school or outside, might equal in value at least one-half of a school year, depending, of course, on the student.

## EQUIVALENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL

	Points which may be secured			
	Maxi-	Mini-		Rating
	mum	mum		
Personal development.....	25			
(to be deducted for under age or over age)				
Education				
Grammar .....	15			
High school one year..	25			
High school two years..	50			
High school three years	75			
Business college, 6 mos. or more .....	25			
General appearance				
Personal neatness.....	5			
Personality .....	10			
Apparent mentality....	10			
Occupation				
Domestic service.....	40	15		
Salesmanship .....	35	10		
Clerical work .....	25	10		
Millinery and dress- making .....	10			
Practical nursing .....	50			
Telegraph operator.....	25			
Nursery maid.....	40			
Interior decorating.....	10			
Doctor's assistant.....	50	15		
Waitress .....	5			
Travel, one year.....	25			
Personal letter .....	15			
Other points .....	15			
100 points required.				

### From Miss Gilman of New York:

First, all equivalents must be based on eight years of grammar school work plus either one full year of business college, which includes business English, typewriting, shorthand, spelling and commercial arithmetic, plus one year of responsible business experience, or the completion of four major subjects, preferably

English, biology, algebra or chemistry, and history.

There are certain cases where applicants present very definite information regarding travel and cultural training which is accepted as an equivalent of one year of high school work.

We accept only seven years of grammar school plus two years of collegiate institute as an equivalent to one year of high school when passing on applicants from the Provinces of Canada.

### From Miss McKee of Ohio:

All education in this state is evaluated by an Entrance Examiner who is Professor of Mathematics at the Ohio State University, Columbus. The medical, nurse's, and all limited practitioner's certificates are evaluated by the same person. No credit is given unless the education has been obtained in a school that has been standardized by the Department of Education.

We have first, second, and third grade high schools.

Ohio requires four units of a first grade high school to be eligible for an accredited school of nursing. This is evaluated and certificate issued before entrance into the hospital.

A business or commercial course will be allowed two units. There are no equivalents. The Entrance Examiner gives an examination at this office if no high school records are forthcoming. We take no information from the hands of the applicant. This is obtained direct from the principal of the school.

Preliminary examinations for all who cannot present acceptable credentials from approved schools and who do not wish to enter an approved school for a time sufficient to make up the required units, will be set in the office of the State Medical Board.

(A list of subjects which may be offered for examinations is furnished to applicants.)

### From Miss Eldredge of Wisconsin:

I am sending you a copy of the equivalent of one year of high school established by the Equivalency Board of the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools, Wisconsin, for the Department of Nursing.

There are certain educational factors which one has to take into consideration. If we have had a woman who is thirty years of

age, who has had a good common school education, who has done a great deal of reading which she can give us some details about, if she can write a good letter, and has been occupied in some useful way that has tended to develop her, we have been in the habit of accepting this. But all equivalents are accepted with the understanding that the student must make good during the preliminary work.

If high school work is submitted, the applicant must have had at least four credits, and these four credits mean secondary studies in which they have had five recitations per week for forty-five minutes each day, over a period of not less than thirty-six weeks.

We have been in the habit of accepting a full commercial course as a high school course. In fact, we have accepted any of the courses offered in the accredited high schools of the state.

#### MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

##### *Requirements to Establish One Year High School Equivalency*

1. A thorough understanding of first year English:
  - (1) Write a sentence containing a clause, and a phrase, and be able to analyze each word.
  - (2) Write a friendly letter of 150 words.
  - (3) Write a description, narrative, and exposition.
  - (4) Interpret one of four poems.
  - (5) Summarize four prose selections.
  - (6) Practical knowledge of the common rules of spelling, capitalization, paragraphing, and punctuation.
2. An optional understanding of one of the following:
  - (1) Arithmetic:
    - (a) Decimals
    - (b) Percentage
    - (c) Fractions
    - (d) Measurement
  - (2) Algebra:
    - (a) Through fractions.
3. An optional understanding of two of the following as taught in any accredited high school:
  - (1) General Science

- (2) Ancient History
- (3) Domestic Science
- (4) Penmanship, Spelling and Business Forms
- (5) Typewriting
- (6) Shorthand
- (7) Civics and Citizenship
- (8) Foreign Language:
  - (a) Spanish
  - (b) French
  - (c) German
  - (d) Latin

All candidates must file a statement of examinations desired at least ten days before the time of examination.

A certificate from any accredited high school which shows that any of the required credits have been made will be accepted in the place of an examination.

Examining Board: A. C. Sheng, Principal, West Division High School; G. J. Baker, Principal, Washington High School; W. F. Radtke, Instructor, South Division High School.

From Miss Burgess of Teachers College, Columbia University:

While for entrance to all colleges, equivalents must be interpreted in exact educational units, I am still inclined to believe that there are equivalents which we shall be obliged to accept in our nursing schools for some time to come which could not be interpreted in exact educational units, and the greatest possible discrimination must be used in regard to such equivalents.

The minute, however, that we get away from exact equivalents we are facing a multitude of difficulties which are so involved that it is very difficult to lay down any exact regulations.

NOTE.—The writer is indebted to the following sources for much of the information given: Lecture notes taken in classes at Teachers College; correspondence with Boards of Registration of Nurses throughout the United States, with Boards of Education, particularly in Massachusetts and New York states, and with the Minister of Education and many Superintendents of Education throughout Canada, and not least among them, to our well known leaders in the nursing profession as quoted in the address.

## DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR  
*Director, Nursing Service, American Red Cross*

THE unveiling of a monument to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, while an important occasion in itself is of particular interest to the nursing profession. The monument was unveiled by Eleanor E. Hamilton, a great, great granddaughter of the famous statesman, a graduate of the School of Nursing of the S. R. Smith Infirmary at Staten Island, New York, and a member of the District of Columbia Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. She is now Superintendent of the School of Nursing at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Perhaps the readers of the *Journal* will recall that Louisa Lee Schuyler was also a great grand-daughter of this distinguished statesman, and that Miss Schuyler's contribution to nursing has been of a conspicuous character. She it was who nationalized the work of the Sanitary Commission of the Civil War. She grasped the seriousness of the New York Dependent Problem and organized the New York State Charity Aid Association in 1872. She was instrumental in the appointment of a sub-committee of of that Association which made a survey of the hospitals, including Bellevue, revealing conditions of a deplorable nature. Realizing that this situation could not be improved without an entire change in the system of nursing, she brought the School of Nursing at Bellevue into existence in May, 1873. This claims the distinction of being the first school in America to be organized on the

Nightingale basis, inasmuch as it was a separate organization, in a building of its own, with suitable class rooms, with a nurse superintendent directing the activities of the school, and a definite curriculum. In 1915, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Miss Schuyler by Columbia University, she being the second woman to receive this degree from this University. The main reason given by the University for conferring this distinction, was the fact that through her instrumentality she had been the means of giving to this country a modern system of nursing. That Miss Schuyler, herself, held nursing in high regard is demonstrated from the following quotation from an article written by her at about that time:

There is no name more revered than that of Florence Nightingale. In the nursing profession that reverence shows itself by a personal devotion which makes her the patron saint of those earnest young women who look to her as their inspirer and guide. Well may they place her portrait on the walls of their Nurses' Home, well may they treasure her words of counsel and long, in some measure, to be worthy of her ideals. For her absolute devotion to their interests knew no bounds. Hers was no sentimental interest. She had created for them a profession, but she demanded of them hard work and high standards, work done from pure disinterested motives, faithful above all to the welfare of their patients. Those of us who have not the honor of belonging to either the medical or nursing professions, have no less felt the inspiration of that noble life and character and have sought to make our work more worthy of her.



PRESENT STATUS OF AMERICAN NURSES'  
MEMORIAL, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE  
SCHOOL, BORDEAUX,  
FRANCE

Julia C. Stimson, who has recently returned from France, where she was sent by the American Committee for Devastated France, at the request of the sub-committee on nursing, for the purpose of making a preliminary study in connection with the proposed School of Nursing to be established in Paris under the auspices of this Committee, found time to visit the Nightingale School at Bordeaux.

The nurses of America who contributed so generously toward the Memorial School will be interested to know that she reports the School as a model and possessing all the necessary facilities for the conduct of a modern school as well as affording suitable accommodations for the student nurses, but probably inadequate as far as housing facilities are concerned. The nurses will be surprised, perhaps, to hear that this is the case. It, therefore, seems important to present the situation as it exists and the reasons therefore, to the readers of this Department.

At the time Dr. Hamilton made her first appeal, she felt that 250,000 francs would be adequate. At that time this amount represented \$50,000. However, when the \$50,000 was collected the value of the franc had depreciated, so that a sum of something over 800,000 francs were purchased by the money given by the American nurses. Some of us felt that this would probably erect the building as originally intended. Following the war, however, came great increases in the price of labor and building material,

and as a consequence it was not possible to complete the building in its original form,—that is, a cross-section with two wings. The Committee felt at the time that it was better to complete all the class rooms, lecture halls, and service departments, building as many bedrooms as could be secured. This was done, so that while the School has all the facilities as indicated above housed in one wing, and the front building, one wing is still unbuilt. It may be inadequate as far as quarters for the faculty and school are concerned, when the new hospital is completed.

#### NOTES

Florence M. Johnson, a familiar figure to Red Cross nurses, has recently been appointed Acting Director of the New York County Chapter. She will continue to direct the Nursing Service of the Chapter as well as the general activities.

Telegraphic news from the Pacific Coast notifies us of a serious street car accident to Sophie V. Kiel, Chief Nurse in the Navy Nurse Corps, now stationed at Mare Island. Full details have not as yet reached us, but we understand her condition is grave. Miss Kiel is well known to Red Cross nurses; she was associated with the Red Cross Nursing Office at 44 East 23rd Street, New York City, during the war, and was assigned to the Navy through the American Red Cross.

Sallie Erick, an American Red Cross Nurse, sailed on June 15 for Haiti, as Assistant in the School of Nursing, connected with the Municipal Hospital, under the Haitian government. She will replace Miss Simons, who is returning to this country.

An Emergency Room was operated at National Headquarters, American Red Cross, to give first aid treatment to those who might need it during the Shriners' Convention, June 4-9. The following nurses were on duty: Elizabeth Nelson, Dorothy Winters and Mary Kern, all of Baltimore, Md.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

A. M. CARR, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

*National Organization for Public Health Nursing*

### TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR NURSES' SCHOLARSHIPS

THE announcement that \$10,000 is to be used for nurse scholarships by the American Child Health Association must be received by all nurses with eager appreciation. So much has been said of the need for more adequate training in the field of child health, and so few opportunities have been offered in proportion to the needs, that an enthusiastic response is expected, not only from the public health nurse, but from the instructors of pediatrics and obstetrics in schools of nursing.

The plan for awarding these scholarships, the requirements to be expected of applicants, and the results to be hoped for, have been given thoughtful consideration by the Committee on Scholarships, which consists of Anne A. Stevens, Chairman, Ella Phillips Crandall, Annie W. Goodrich, Gertrude E. Hodgman, Harriet L. Leete, and Marie L. Rose.

The requirements for applicants are to be as follows:

1. Academic standing acceptable to institution to which student may be assigned.
2. Eligibility for membership in National League of Nursing Education or National Organization for Public Health Nursing.
3. Effectiveness as a worker, and the possessor of a pleasing and favorable personality.
4. An appreciation of health standards and a sense of responsibility in maintaining her own health; or special

training or experience in some phase of child care.

The aim of the Committee is to have as a result of this appreciation:

1. More field nurses in rural districts and in cities, with preparation for child health work in its various phases; material including prenatal care, infant, pre-school and school care.
2. More child health specialists with a general knowledge of public health nursing and an ability to teach and supervise.
3. More administrators, teachers and supervisors in schools of nursing and in public health nursing organizations, with a broad knowledge of child care.
4. More educational facilities for child care.

The scholarships, which will range from \$200 to \$1000, will be awarded for the school year of 1923-1924 and for the summer courses in 1924. Nurses who can meet the requirements and desire to prepare themselves for better child health work, should apply to Winifred Rand, Chairman of the Committee on Awards of Nurse Scholarships, American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

### IN HONOR OF PASTEUR

To be the bearer of a testimonial of tribute from New York City's Health Department to the French Department of Health, on the occasion of the Pasteur centenary observance in France, is the fitting task which has been

assigned to Elizabeth Gregg of New York, herself a worker in the cause of public health and in the ranks of nursing all her life.

Miss Gregg was the representative of the New York City Department of Health in the New York group of the Good Will Delegation which sailed May 23rd on *La France* to spend a month in France under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. She was nominated for this post of honor by Senator Royal S. Copeland, formerly Health Commissioner of New York.

Miss Gregg has been associated with the Department of Health in New York City for twenty years. She was until recently superintendent of nurses in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. She is a member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the National League of Nursing Education, and of a number of local organizations devoted to nursing and social service purposes. She is also a Director of the New York Tuberculosis Association. Among her special interests at this moment are the nutritional clinics for under-nourished children, and she is an active worker in behalf of a constitutional amendment on child labor.

The testimonial which Miss Gregg will deliver on behalf of the Department of Health of the greatest American city to the people of France, as an appreciation of one of the greatest of all leaders in the field of health advance, reads as follows:

The Department of Health of the City of New York is happy to transmit to the French people through its Good Will Delegates, Miss Elizabeth Gregg, Superintendent of Nurses, its appreciation of the contribution which

France has made to Science and Medicine in the work of Louis Pasteur and to honor the memory of this son of France whose centennial we celebrate and whose genius and character have contributed so much to the progress and happiness of the world.

The memorial is inscribed in illuminated letters on parchment, and is signed by Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Commissioner of Health; Alonso Blauvelt, Deputy Commissioner, and Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Bureau of Laboratories.

Miss Gregg has recently become secretary of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics.

#### A NEW PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING POSTER



To answer a widespread demand throughout the country for attractive poster material which the individual

public health nurse or public health nursing association may use to carry to the people of a community health messages or special health week or clinic announcements, a new poster has just been prepared by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

A 12-inch reproduction of the drawing of the Public Health Nurse that appears on the preceding page has been

printed on white poster stock, 15 x 20½ inches.

No word of text is printed on the poster so that any local health message may easily be hand-printed or press-printed thereon.

Any who are desirous of purchasing these posters may procure them for 10 cents a copy from the N.O.P.H.N., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

#### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Margaret K. Stack, R.N., is a graduate of the Connecticut Training School of which she writes, and is Chief of the Division of Public Health Nursing in the State Department of Health. She is President of the Connecticut Organization for Public Health Nursing; Vice-chairman of the Provisional Section on Public Health Nursing of the American Public Health Association; and Chairman of the Health Section of the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs.

Emma Van Cleave Skillman, R.N., a graduate of the Presbyterian Training School, Philadelphia, tells her own story of her work.

Mary C. Wheeler, R.N., B.A., is Superintendent of Nurses, Illinois Training School, Chicago. (See *Who's Who in the Journal* for October, 1922.)

Rachel McConnell, R.N., is Assistant to the Principal and General Supervisor of Wards, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn. She graduated in 1914 from the Montreal General Hospital; served in France with the Canadian Army, and received the Royal Red Cross decoration.

Margaret A. Poppen, R.N., D.S.C., is a graduate of the Chicago Polyclinic Training School for Nurses, and of the California College of Chiropractic. She has been a Head Nurse in Agatha Hospital, Clinton, Iowa; Superintendent of Nurses, St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego. She is now practicing as a foot specialist in San Diego.

Mrs. Anne How, R.N., is Superintendent of Nurses at the New York City Children's Hospital. She graduated from Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., in 1912, and took an affiliated course at Fordham Hospital, New York. Since then she has held the following positions: Charge Nurse at Phipps Clinic, John Hopkins Hospital; Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia; Supervisor, Cincinnati General Hospital; Superintendent of Nurses, Manhattan State Hospital.

E. F. Bartholomew, Ph.D., D.D., L.H.D., is Professor of English Literature and Philosophy at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

Josephine E. Thurston, R.N., is a member of the Massachusetts Board of Registration for Nurses and Superintendent of the Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Mary Goodyear Haris, R.N., M.A., is a graduate of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, in 1907. She has taken several courses at Teachers College. During the war, she taught Home Nursing at the Red Cross Teaching Center in New York, and she has taught Psychology in the French Hospital. At present she is on the staff of New York University, Extramural Division, teaching Personal and Household Hygiene and Home Nursing and First Aid.

## HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

### INTELLIGENCE TESTING OF PROBATIONERS IS IT COMING?

BY MARY GOODYEAR EARLE, R.N., M.A.

THE scientific testing of the minds of people, like other aids and evidences of civilization, has undoubtedly come to stay, and when large corporations such as the United States Rubber Corporation, the Westinghouse Electric Co., and numerous other industrial and commercial concerns have found it an invaluable further means of determining the future usefulness of a man or woman to the business, the indications are that time, money and efficiency are conserved thereby. "Big Business" does not indulge over-much in luxuries.

Considering the amazing results of mental testing in the United States Army during the war, the real worth in saving of time and money to both institution and individual is no longer seriously to be doubted; although it still remains to convince conservative executives and supervisors of training schools that this subject is well worth their investigation and trial. We cannot continue to put new wine into old bottles, and if we are to maintain our efficiency in the face of the rapid march of human events, it is necessary that we use the most efficient and up-to-date methods in order to get the best results. It is no longer considered fair to the individual to retain her for a year or two in a training school and then dismiss her for inefficiency, nor on the other hand is it fair to a reputable profession to graduate an incompetent student. In other words,

the old-fashioned and expensive method of trial and error in the trying out of probationers, needs to be supplemented by some measure more certain, and in some instances less time-consuming. Until this is done, training school superintendents will continue to accept students who lack the degree of intelligence necessary to do good and efficient practical as well as theoretical work in the care of the sick in hospitals. No superintendent, however far-seeing, can always estimate correctly in the face of attractive traits of character and personality, the general intelligence of her probationers. Psychological experiments have proven that we are invariably partial to the people we like and to those who like us and vice versa; yet not one of us would hesitate to admit that some intelligence is necessary in the making of a good nurse. To quote from Army Mental Tests by Yerkes and Yoakum,

It may well be emphasized that the psychological examination furnishes for immediate use a rating which in validity compares not unfavorably with ratings furnished by officers after months of acquaintance. \* \* \* In using the psychological results there is a tendency to overlook the fact that they give evidence concerning but one quality important in a good soldier,

and that is general intelligence. In other words, intelligence testing cannot be made at this time, to take the place of all other criteria and where a student is



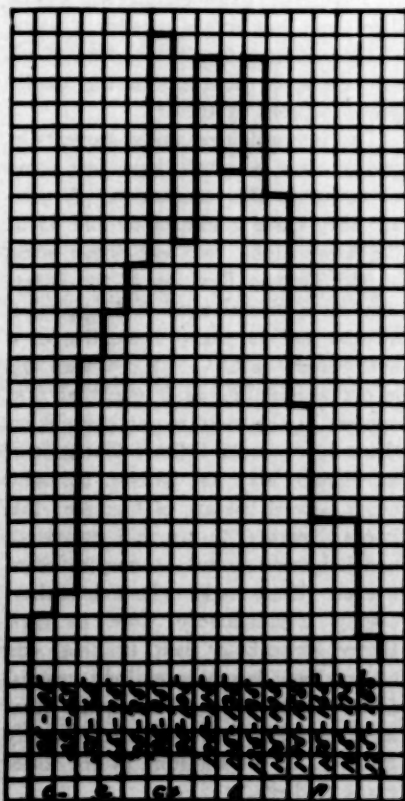
thoroughly satisfactory from several standpoints no test of her intelligence should be used to her prejudice. We cannot as yet, measure zeal, nor enthusiasm, nor fervor, and these qualities may loom large in a few people of only average intelligence. After all, to "make good" in life is what counts and if this be the result achieved, no adverse test of general intelligence is valid. So the ideal way is to use the test to aid and abet the wise judgment in the early elimination of undesirable material and to assist this judgment in the choice of the more intelligent for the positions of leadership and responsibility. It would, perhaps, be well worth the charge of a small fee to the prospective probationer, for her to learn definitely within a few weeks after entering the hospital, for reasons known or unknown to her, that she was considered unsuited to the work. The real injustice to her lies not in charging her with the cost of testing her, but in keeping her three or four months to find out whether she is worth training.

A study made a year ago in the mental testing of students, in seven large hospitals in New York City, is of interest in this connection. The Army Alpha Group intelligence test was chosen as being best suited to the preliminary try-out in the field here. The results of these tests were highly gratifying and made an even more favorable showing than the tests of Army nurses reported on page 829 of volume 15 of the *Memoirs of the National Academy of Science on Psychological Examining in the United States Army*. In the list of occupations on that page, the middle 50 per cent of Army nurses ranked next to the highest of the C+ group. Our

showing was considerably better than that. A graph is given here for the group as a whole. The scores would indicate that a more rigorous exclusion might be made at the lower end of the scale where the poor ratings are to be found, in order that the groups may be more homogeneous. One might well consider eliminating those making an Alpha grade of below 75, equivalent to

GRAPH OF ARMY ALPHA INTELLIGENCE TEST OF 212 STUDENT NURSES

Scale 1 case to a block



Score

a C grade on this scale, provided always, that the results in this test were corroborated by other subjective and objective measures as reliable. This might simplify some of the difficulties in the curriculum and training.

It is undoubtedly true that you cannot force a person to work above the level of his intelligence any more than water can run up hill and this is probably the reason why some students are doing such poor work in their theory. After all, courses in chemistry and psychology are invaluable if one have the intelligence to understand and assimilate them, but isn't it possibly a waste of time, effort and money to force these subjects upon those lacking the intelligence to profit by them?

Two interesting examples, students in two of these hospitals, have just come to notice in this connection. A year ago they made grades of 69 and 43 in the Army Alpha, retested, a year later, on the Terman Revision of the Binet, they have mental ages of 12 years, 6 months and 12 years, 9 months, or a letter grade of C—. This mental age is not as startling as it might at first appear, as the most recent thought on this subject would indicate that general intelligence may not develop normally much beyond the age of fourteen; this is not, however, to say that experience and judgment do not,—a very different matter. These students have done thoroughly unsatisfactory work in their theory throughout their training, and one of them has been entirely unsatisfactory in her hospital work, the other has done fairly well. These are the only instances of the retesting of the lower grade students.

Intelligence testing of all probationers

would prove of great value to superintendents as an adjunct, used with the more subjective methods, such as their personal opinion and observation, in deciding the momentous question of those to be rejected. Is it fair to dismiss a nursing student at the end of a year or two when an intelligence test would have revealed at the earliest date the likelihood of unsatisfactory and unreliable work in the future?

In the infancy of mental testing in the training schools, and until superintendents and supervisors become accustomed to thinking in the new terms, probably too much will be expected of it, it will be regarded perhaps as the "cure all" and the solution, which it can never be; general intelligence is only a single factor, a term we might call it—being the "sum total of the thought processes which consist in mental adaptation," although it may be the most important single factor.

To quote again from the former source, "It was repeatedly emphasized by psychological examiners that a man's value to the service should not be judged by his intelligence alone, but that instead temperamental characteristics, reliability, ability to lead and to 'carry on' under varied conditions should be taken into account." All this applies equally well to nurses. Mental testing does not measure "loyalty, bravery, power to command, or the emotional traits that make a man 'carry on.' However, in the long run, these qualities are far more likely to be found in men of superior intelligence than in men who are intellectually inferior." Neither will those revealing superior intelligence through psychological examination be necessarily those to give the greatest satisfaction

to their superiors, since only a single factor has been revealed by the testing; all other things being equal, these will, however, have the advantage in the ability to learn both from teaching and from experience.

At this point a word of warning should be given those superintendents interested in the testing of their students, that justice may be done the individual in this sensitive and delicate matter. Only a

psychologist, one who has been trained in the use and administration of mental tests, should be permitted to do mental testing, in spite of what the advertising literature says upon the subject. This work requires special training and experience and just as a trained nurse regards the practical person who waits upon the sick, so the trained mental tester regards the person who dabbles in the giving of mental tests.

#### HOW DOES YOUR STATE STAND

The following table shows the rating of each State Association by percentages in a comparison of the membership with Journal subscribers for the month of June:

Over 100%

Oklahoma

Between 90% and 99%

Idaho

Between 80% and 79%

Alabama, Florida, South Dakota

Between 60% and 59%

Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Between 40% and 39%

Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Wyoming

Between 20% and 19%

Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia

Between 10% and 9%

Colorado, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Vermont, Hawaii

Less than 8%

California, Nevada

## STUDENT NURSES' PAGE

### STUDENT GOVERNMENT<sup>1</sup>

By BERTHA BARRETT

*Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago*

STUDENT Government, as we outlined it, was to be composed of a group of student nurses elected from each class, with the higher officers chosen from among the upper classmen.

After discussing the matter carefully, it was decided that Student Government was inadvisable in our hospital. Our student nurses come from all parts of the country, many of them entering training upon the completion of their high school course, others from colleges, where their lives were not governed by student rule. Student government has not been tried out in our high schools and knowledge concerning it is not widespread. A nurse coming into training is placed in an entirely new environment and her whole mode of living is changed. She begins a course of readjustment. She cannot be called upon to undertake the responsibility that necessarily falls on a member of the Council. The nurse might be capable of carrying out the plans of government during her second year, but with the third year comes the completion of her training, and as classes may enter at specified times during the year, the last year is broken up by nurses finishing their time and leaving their classes. Or, as is often the case, a student nurse may have to give up her training for unforeseen reasons.

Student Government often causes dissatisfaction within a group of students, whether they belong to a nursing school or any other institution. It is not easy to take orders from or be reprimanded by your own classmates and often friendships have become strained and even severed through this means.

To the nurse who is elected President of the Council, or House President, there falls more responsibility and restraint than one realizes. She, with the help of her Council, will make rules and regulations that may seem hard and unfair. It is her unpleasant task to reprimand the committant of any misdemeanors; if it is beyond her jurisdiction she must take it to the faculty Council.

This office also puts a restraint on many of her personal liberties, for since she is being patterned after she must not indulge in many of the things dear to a girl's heart. She lives a restricted life and a student nurse should not have to live her off-duty hours with a barrier around her.

No organization can succeed without good leadership. Occasionally one finds a leader among a group of girls, one who can influence them and sway them in the direction she wishes. Such a leader could, no doubt, handle the student government; but upon her departure the enthusiasm would die out.

In many schools where student government has been carried out it has been hard to find a girl who is willing to occupy the position of House President.

<sup>1</sup>Paper read before the Illinois League of Nursing Education. (Abridged.) The paper presenting the positive side of the argument will appear next month.

It may seem an honor to be given such an office, but it will not be long until the honor becomes a drudgery. The effort to be loyal to the administrative body and yet be loyal and fair to classmates and friends becomes a strain that is hard to live under. Several of the training schools in Chicago have in years past tried to install student government. It was met with enthusiasm at first, but that first wave soon ebbed away, leaving government in the hands of the faculty. Those in favor of Student Government have claimed that the student body has the balance of power in deciding questions of government; but we maintain that no matter how efficient a council may be, the balance of power remains with the faculty, for a council may be withdrawn at the superintendent's command.

Each student council should have a faculty advisor who is present at each meeting. She censors and advises, and frequently vetoes many of the actions taken by the council. In time, more and more of the decisions are left to her, until the responsibility of the self government is shunted off upon her shoulders. It then ceases to be a student organization and becomes faculty government again.

Probably one of the most important reasons for our decision against student government is the question of rest hours. Our working day consists of eight hours, which gives each nurse three hours off during the day in which she is at liberty to do as she wishes. It would be a rare occurrence to find all the members of a council with the same hours off duty. The leisure time is usually spent in rest or relaxation and a nurse is not prone to give up these hours for business meet-

ings. In the evening, the nurse is through for that day, she must have time for studies as well as recreation, her pent-up enthusiasm must be made way for, the professional attitude which she has carried during the day is laid aside, and for these few hours she is "just girl."

Our nurses do not all live in the same house. In the first home are usually the probationers, and rules for them are slightly different than for older nurses. It would make it necessary either to eliminate one house or to have two separate councils.

Our last reason is probably our strongest. We are satisfied with our present form of government. We have at the head of our Training School a woman who has the interest of her nurses at heart. No matter how busy our Superintendent may be, she always finds time to talk to the nurse who comes to her with her troubles. She has watched her nurses from the time they entered, through their training. During these years she has been able to see what girls need, what restraints are necessary, what things will work together for their uplift and general happiness. Our house and hospital rules are not severe. We live a happy life, we are granted many privileges, and many opportunities are ours to take. With our Superintendent is a staff of fair-minded women, who have the Wesley spirit and who as our friends guide and direct us. We like to think that they were student nurses in our School and that they experienced the little trials and troubles that we all have to meet; and so we leave our government in the hands of our faculty, who have a deeper insight and a broader experience than any student might have.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. Letters should not exceed 250 words and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

### THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

**D**EAR EDITOR: From various memoranda arriving in this country from American nurses in Europe, I surmise that our wonderful old friends, the British hospital directors and other overlords of trained nurses, are trying by a new device to hold their hand-maids in the place where they want them to be. They do not really care for our International Council of Nurses for itself (though they are now singing to that sweet song, "Will You Walk Into My Parlor"), but what they are really after is to control nursing organization in Great Britain and, so, the administration of the British Registration Act for Nurses. To this end the I.C.N. seems to promise a path. I wish that all British nurses who have a preference for self-government and direction of the nursing career by nurses for the attainment of its best usefulness, would join Miss MacCallum's Union or model their own on the same pattern and ally themselves with the Labor Party. It is the only logical thing to do now that women have votes. To be radical in nursing policies and Conservative or Tory in national politics, means that nurses simply strengthen their overlords for the tangle with themselves—surely an irrational thing to do. Without a doubt our International Council needs to broaden and extend its active life. It should collocate, and in the past it did, with all other interested groups. It should correspond, confer, meet, invite, and visit all the new nursing associations in Europe, but without merging its own identity as the one and only world organization that intends to help nurses to direct their own professional affairs.

Pennsylvania

LAVINIA L. DOCK.

### THE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

**D**EAR EDITOR: The five members of our Executive Committee, being scattered over four of China's large provinces, make frequent committee meetings a difficult matter. But urgent business which demanded that a meeting should be held, arose, and so after a considerable interim, the acting president

called a meeting in the central city of Wuchang. The President, being in America recovering from illness, was unable to be present. The Secretary of the Association came by river steamer, a four days' journey. The Chairman of the League of Nursing Education came from the province of Hunan by train. The Editorial Secretary came from her inland station across country, and over lakes, to the port city, and then took a steamer to the city of Wuchang. The vice-president also stationed at an up-country hospital, traveled four days by sedan chair, sleeping at night in small Chinese inns in a room that would hardly do for a cow shed at home. After that journey to reach the railway, a run of four hours by train took her, also, to the central city of Wuchang. Arrived there, we met in a large hospital belonging to the American Episcopal Mission. Problems relating to the curriculum, examinations, text books, the secretary's itinerary of the schools, and so on, had to be discussed and recommendations made for the next conference. We found that the work was growing by leaps and bounds; new schools were registering and new members were joining, almost daily. The Secretary reported her visits to the registered schools in Canton, and plans were made for her to go far west to the large province of Szechuan and visit the newly opened schools there. A little later, the secretary and acting president traveled to the north of Hupoh and visited two hospitals where the faculty were anxious to begin training school work. They had meetings with Chinese pupil nurses and told them of China's great need for native nurses and of the rapid growth of the Nurses' Association, etc. The pupil nurses were most responsive and appreciative, very eager to begin training in earnest. They gave expression to their gratitude for the devoted service of American missionary nurses in China. Inspired by their noble example, the Chinese students wished to take up training and increase the terribly inadequate number of those able to care for the sick and suffering in this mighty land. Nothing

gives greater joy to the missionaries than to see Christian young China girding up her loins and preparing to join the battle against sin, disease, and darkness. Alas! that the Christians in China are still so few. If this should meet the eyes of any young nurse who is free and able to come to China, and who feels the straining of God's compassionate spirit in her heart to give herself in service for others, the writer, herself a missionary nurse, can bear witness that no life could possibly yield greater joy or be more truly useful in lightening the burdens of this weary, sorrow-stricken world of ours.

Hospital of Universal Love, Anlu, Hupeh,  
China GLADYS E. STEPHENSON, R.N.

#### PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE OBSTETRICAL NURSE

**D**EAR EDITOR: Several years of general and special duty in the obstetrical field of nursing, have brought me to feel that perhaps today with its radical reforms and its more recent psychological researches, a few facts presented for discussion may aid you and me in our future hospital organization and ward work. The attitude of the nurse, the sympathetic touch, personality of the individual nurse and the effect her personality has on the patient, have done much toward helping a few mothers and babies to healthful, happy future. A good practical home training and a course of training in Household Arts and Crafts, the ordinary principles of cleanliness and the natural love for children, does much more good than the ordinary type of person who regards obstetrics as a natural order of usual routine, in a too matter-of-fact manner and too much of the suggestive manner of treatment. The type first mentioned is adaptable, the routine work runs smoothly, she finds the work pleasing, the patients thrive and are comfortable under her care and treatment. Personality, of course, is a most important factor. The phlegmatic, sanguine type sometimes make a success but usually is found to neglect the personal attentions so necessary. The choleric type is very alert, quick to notice the least discord, is always ready to give the personal touch to the mother and child which is so necessary for mental ease and physical comfort. Several years ago there

were five nurses from four different schools; each an honor pupil, but each lacked the ability and they had not learned to combine their facilities. True, they had had a mental training but had not as yet learned to acquire and retain just a little of the tact, and to combine forces; the result was an upset ward, filled with unhappy, discontented patients. Some weeks later a change took place; two college bred women, and two wonderful home trained and adaptable women of moderate education came; each group had had the same instruction in both mental and physical reconstruction. These four combined their facilities and adapted themselves to every emergency. The wards were overflowing, there were many difficult problems and cases, but no confusion; graduate and pupil cooperated; there was harmony and the patients thrived. Quoting one of our patients, "It was such a relief and what a home-like atmosphere and efficient workers!" After that I felt as Phoebe Gray must have when she wrote, "This is a special plan of God's, it makes me feel very humble; I like to think of myself as God's instrument of mercy."

Rhode Island

A. M. P.

#### LEGISLATIVE WORK IN TEXAS

(Continued from the June Journal)

**D**EAR EDITOR: One of the most strenuous legislative fights against a bill in the Texas Legislature was that waged against the Nurses' Registration Bill, introduced in the thirty-eighth Legislature, in January, 1923. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator R. M. Dudley, of El Paso, on January 12. Dr. Clark, of Schulenberg, fought the bill from the beginning, and being chairman of the Public Health Committee in the Senate, he delayed calling a meeting of the Committee until forced to do so. He delayed presenting the Committee report, and wasted thirteen days. On January 18 the same bill was introduced in the House by Dr. A. R. Scherer, of Fort Belvoir. He at once called his Public Health Committee together and the bill was reported out of that Committee by unanimous vote, January 19, favorably. In the meantime a few doctors in the State began operations in opposition to the bill. A meeting of physicians was called in Austin to which

were invited many of the legislators, and a visiting physician preceded to discuss the bill. The proceedings of this meeting were reported to Miss Dietrich the next day. When asked, "What parts of the bill the physician objected to?" she was told, "From section one to section twenty," which meant the entire bill. It was her task then to discuss the merits of the bill with these legislators. Every one of them voted for the bill on every occasion. When the bill finally came before the Senate, Dr. Clark tried to place seven amendments on it. He tried to eliminate all of the section which designated how much training a nurse should have in a nursing school, the preliminary educational requirements, and what credit should be given a nurse graduating from a special hospital. In order to save the first and last portions of this section, we allowed one of the friends of the bill to send up an amendment to the amendment striking out the preliminary educational clause. All other amendments, fourteen in all, were defeated. The bill was passed to the third reading by a tie vote of thirteen-thirteen, and Lieut. Governor Davidson cast his vote in our favor. At the third reading it had another struggle, five senators fighting it, but it finally passed, fourteen to nine. It then went to the House and was substituted for House Bill number one eighty-seven. After ten days or more there, having been on suspension list, and being on the calendar twice as a Senate bill in the House, it was finally reached one night at nine o'clock, when suddenly some representative called a bill which had been tabled subject to call, and our bill was doomed to wait another week. On March 7 it came up for engrossment in the House, and some amendments, which we would not accept, were placed upon it. The Senate refused to concur with these amendments and a free conference committee was appointed, which met in twenty-four hours and voted down the objectionable amendments. This report was adopted in the Senate at midnight, on March 10. In the House, however, the report was snowed under other measures until the afternoon of March 13. It was discussed until adjourning time, but no vote taken. At 9:30 a. m., March 14, it came up for its final fight in the House, and it was a long and

noisy one, but the report was finally adopted and, forty-five minutes before final adjournment, by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty-three. The bill was passed, with but four amendments attached, out of twenty-one presented.

Tenn

A. L. D.

### AN AMERICAN NURSE IN RUSSIA

(Written to the Nurses' Alumnae Association of Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.)

**T**HROUGHOUT last winter I suffered no material need myself, but your generous gift enabled me to assist a few very deserving persons. It will probably be of interest to you to know that I was working almost the entire year, since the beginning of A.R.A. activities in Petrograd as organizer of the children's feeding stations. The work was extremely interesting and I must confess that only in Palestine did I work with such intense interest as I did in Petrograd. Within five weeks with the assistance of the Governmental Departments of Education and Public Health, did we open 120 feeding stations, feeding 35,000 starved, undernourished children from 3 to 14 years of age. Many of the little tots that were born during these terrible 'warring' years haven't seen a white roll in their life and when our first kitchens were opened, I witnessed how little children when first given a little 'bouletchka' (roll) did not break and eat it,—they patted and patted it with caressing hands to their bosom. I have seen many things which I shall never forget in my life and which taught me to enjoy every hour that could be spent in service for the people here. The country is in a somewhat better condition now and the A.R.A. is curtailing on their feeding programme. Many other philanthropic organizations are crowding in and trying to do their bit, but, oh, what a small 'bit' it is in comparison with the actual needs and the gigantic prospects and plans of the Russian people itself. Am at present working with the American J.D.C. At one time I was appointed chief instructor for Training Schools in Petrograd. That was before A.R.A. arrived in Russia. With reluctance and modest protests did I accept this high post. It seemed to me that I would never cover the field. There were eight schools

attached to the best hospitals of the olden times with professors of European fame as lecturers on the staff. But when I visited a few schools for first investigations I was so discouraged by the lack of practical knowledge the nurses got at these new schools that I decided to make a report before the main 'Health Committee' that sent me out. I began to advocate pure and simple practical nursing (Class of 1916, please subdue your critical smiles!). In their anxiety to popularize knowledge and education, doctors were lecturing on recontingology and were teaching bacteriological analysis to nurses that had not learned yet how to make a bed or to wash a patient. For a while it was here a tendency to teach only the working girl, the peasant girl, who never had a chance to enter a school under the old regime. Now with the revolutionary wave coming into a frame of practical achievements, the department of sanitary education, under whose auspices the schools are being opened, is also revising their programme and their applicants." . . .

V. J. W.

FROM CHINA

**D**EAR EDITOR: We are aiming in this far-away land to keep up-to-date in our own line of work. In order to be able to teach health and punch health, one must live it. How much this is true in a training school for nurses! So this year at the very beginning we start out with these grand gym suits and health shoes—the gym suits a gift from Mrs. Luther Freeman, the shoes, second cousins to the famous Ground Gripper, made in the leather department of the Peking University at the nominal price of \$1 gold. We feel that the adoption of these shoes is a strong step in advance. Before this, shoes were made of cloth by the individual student, involving several hours of class work and hating at the most about two weeks. These new shoes are guaranteed for a year. Think of the hours gained for recreation and study! The Chinese need no coaching along dramatic lines. At a few moments' notice they can get up a play. We wish you could have seen the play they gave at the opening of the school year. The main object was to welcome Miss Wilson, returning from far-lough, and the new students, including the

Freshman class from Tientsin who come to us for their first year's work. Our school is now eighteen years old. During this time 134 students have been enrolled. Sixty have graduated. One who was half of the first class, entered the Medical School and graduated as half of their first class. She is now an Associate Superintendent of the Shanghai-kuan District, still loyal to both professions. Two have gone to America for postgraduate work. Three have left us to serve in a land where there is no sickness. Two nurses have been six years in a government hospital in the Southern City, one has graduated from the Bible Training School of Nanking. One went to far away Szechuan as instructor in the nurses' school there. Six are in the Peking Union Medical Hospital, Rockefeller Foundation. Three are in mission hospitals in Shanai. Another has been the only nurse in a Mission hospital on the border of Mongolia. Three are school nurses. Four are in our own hospital in charge of departments. Six are on private duty in the city. The remaining graduates are engaged in the highest type of social service, that is, home making. Every graduate and every student is a Christian.

Peking, China

A. P. and M. D.

ANOTHER IMPOSTER

**D**EAR EDITOR: I would like to call your attention to the fact that there is a man visiting hospitals, who carries samples of very good linens which he offers at remarkably low prices—for instance, Pequot sheets at \$10 per dozen, saying they are slightly soiled and must be sold in this way quickly, by an insurance company. He also offers towels, linen by the yard, etc., showing samples of the same. After taking your time and your order, he produces some table cloths and woollen cloth in the piece, which he sells, taking the money for them. These are good and one is not cheated by this sale. He never fills the order which he takes for the sheets and linen, but uses this method to sell his other goods. Will you warn other hospitals that they may not spend valuable time in looking at goods which will never be delivered?

Mamechunets

U. C. N.

JOURNALS ON HAND

Mary E. Sims, School-house Hill, Shikish,

Pa., has copies of the *Journal* for the year 1922 which she will sell for \$1.

M. C. Draper, 21 Franklin Avenue, Saranac Lake, N. Y., has copies of the *Journal* for July-October, 1922, which she will be glad to forward to anyone.

Mona M. Kaufman, 1729 North Hollywood

Street, Philadelphia, has the following copies of the *Journal* which she will sell for 15 cents each and postage: 1917, September-November; 1918, May, June, September, October, December; 1919, June to December, except August; 1920, complete; 1921, February-December; 1922, complete.

Nursing Education in the State of California made a step forward on February 1, when an instructor in Communicable Disease Nursing was added to the faculty of the San Francisco Hospital School of Nursing.

The Communicable Disease Department is in a separate building, which accommodates 120 patients. Each of the four wards has eighteen single beds and four three-bed cubicles.

Senior student nurses come to the Isolation Department for three months. There they are taught the details of Communicable Disease Nursing, aseptic technique, special treatments, the management of the various types of each disease, the importance of diet; they are under constant supervision.

In rotation, students take ambulance calls. It is easy enough to recognize a circumoral pallor or a diphtheritic odor in a cubicle with the name of the disease on the door, but quite another matter to know these manifestations when they are met in a home. Ambulance service is probably one of the most valuable experiences of the entire course, and the eagerness with which the students respond to the calls is a fair indication of their interest.

The theoretical instruction totals 40 hours, arranged as follows: Lectures by physicians, 22 hours; classes, notebook supervision, recitations, reference reading, special papers, instructor, 12 hours; bedside demonstrations and clinics, instructor, 12 hours; social aspects of communicable diseases, 4 hours.

Lectures by physicians, 22 hours; classes, notebook supervision, recitations, reference reading, special papers, instructor, 12 hours; bedside demonstrations and clinics, instructor, 12 hours; social aspects of communicable diseases, 4 hours.

The ordinary communicable diseases are always with us, and so far clinics have been correlated with class work. House officers and internes have been most generous with their time, and full advantage has been taken of their willingness to give bedside clinics on special cases.

The examination results of the first class were most encouraging, the majority being 98 per cent. The students' own comment,—that they felt quite sure of the subject on entering the examination room, and that their only worry was that they would write too much, is an indication of what can be done with cases, clinics, ward supervision, and lectures, for interested nurses.

Affiliation is being offered to students of other hospitals. We feel that the San Francisco Hospital is contributing to the nursing education of California in offering this course; we especially welcome affiliated students.

For this year, a special course of six weeks' work has been offered to graduate nurses. This course has been recommended by the Department of Public Health Nursing, University of California, for their students who have not had experience in Communicable Disease nursing.

An advanced course of three months has been planned for students who have completed the basic course and who are preparing for Public Health Nursing, or for special work with Communicable Diseases.

At this writing there are in the house the following cases: Diphtheria, intubation, tracheotomy, pharyngeal and carriers; Scarlet fever in several stages of rash and dissemination; Erysipelas, Mumps, uncomplicated, with Pneumonia, and with Whooping Cough; Leprosy; Gonorrheal vaginitis; Ophthalmia neonatorum; Lues; Lobar pneumonia; Typhoid fever; Scabies and Impetigo; Infusum. Cases of Smallpox, Chickenpox, Mumps, and Cerebro-spinal meningitis were recently discharged. We usually have at least one case of these diseases in our wards.

In view of our facilities we feel that we are giving interested nurses what we promised in our initial announcement. At that time the objects of the course were stated thus:

1. To secure better nursing care for patients suffering from communicable diseases both in hospitals and in the community.

2. To overcome the fear of communicable diseases by an intelligent application of the knowledge of aseptic technique.

3. To inspire nurses with the ideal of concentrating their energies upon preventive measures through the dissemination of knowledge concerning the transmission of diseases.

4. To give all nurses, especially those interested in Public Health, School and Child Welfare Nursing, a practical knowledge of Communicable Diseases.

ETHEL FRANCES MUMFAY, B.L., R.N., Instructor.



## NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Board of Directors of the American Nurses' Association met at Headquarters in New York, June 14. Clara D. Noyes was appointed a delegate from the Association to the International Council of Nurses' executive meeting to be held in Copenhagen in midsummer.

### NEW ENGLAND DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

The third convention of the New England Division of the American Nurses' Association was held in Burlington, Vermont, May 22, 23 and 24, 1923. The meetings were held in the New Sherwood Hotel, which was the headquarters of the Division. This hotel is well arranged for such a gathering. The Vermont State Nurses' Association deserves much credit for the excellent arrangements made. Nothing was overlooked or left undone that could add to the comfort or pleasure of the visiting nurses. The afternoon tea, the automobile ride, and the reception were thoroughly enjoyed. The Programme Committee also deserves much credit, especially the chairman of the committee, Jennie E. Catton, Superintendent of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston. The large number of recent graduates present, the interest and enthusiasm manifested, and the spirit of harmony and good will which prevailed, made this a notable convention. The convention was opened with prayer by the Reverend C. C. Adams, pastor of the First Church. Governor Radfield Proctor being prevented by a cold from attending, the delegates were welcomed to Vermont by Aaron H. Groat, Secretary of State. The convention was cordially welcomed to the city of Burlington by Mayor J. Holmes Jackson. The vice-president, Edith L. Soule, of Augusta, Maine, responded to the greetings. The programme as printed in the *May Journal* was carried out. In addition there was an address from former State Senator Benjamin Williams, who brought greetings from the Vermont Hospital Association, and spoke on Nurses as Citizens. After urging the nurses to become actively interested in civic affairs he said: "Teachers and nurses together would make an

unbeatable team." Round tables were held as follows: Private Duty, conducted by Minnie S. Hollingsworth; National Headquarters and the *American Journal of Nursing*, conducted by Mary M. Roberts; Centralized Teaching, conducted by Sally M. Johnson; Recreation for Nurses, conducted by Nellie M. Selby; Public Health, conducted by Mary Beard; Red Cross Nursing Service, conducted by Mary K. Nelson. The Question Box conducted by Mary Grace Hills was most interesting and helpful. Mary M. Riddle, President of the Division, voiced the sentiments of the members present when she said in her opening address, "It is evident that the nurses of the New England Division have problems which can best be solved by an assembly like this established for the purpose." The Public Health exhibits, in charge of Erna M. Kuhn; the Tuberculosis exhibits, in charge of Nellie Jones; and the Red Cross exhibits, attracted much attention. The following officers were elected: President, Mary M. Riddle, Boston; vice-president, Amy Allison, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Esther Dart, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Ednah A. Cameron, Concord, N. H. The convention adjourned to meet in Boston in 1925.

### NURSES' RELIEF FUND REPORT FOR MAY, 1923

#### Receipts

Balance on hand.....	\$16,062.30
Interest on bonds.....	65.00
Interest on Liberty bonds.....	65.32
California: District No. 3, \$18; Dist. No. 5, \$44; Dist. 7, \$15; Dist. 9, \$38; Dist. 12, \$10; Dist. 16, \$14.50; two individuals, \$6.....	137.50
Florida: Dist. 4, nine individuals....	9.00
Massachusetts: Fall River Hospital Alumnae Association.....	10.00
Michigan: Dist. 5, \$9; Dist. 9, \$7....	16.00
Minnesota: Dist. 3, Swedish Hospital Alumnae, \$30; Individuals, \$4; Winona General Hospital Alum. Assn., \$10; Special Nurses on duty in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, through the St. Mary's Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$57.....	121.00

**THE BELLAVES SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT CARMINE HALL, NEW YORK**

Courtesy of the Red Cross Courier.

New Hampshire: State Nurses Assn.	11.00
New Jersey: Dist. 1, Seventeen members	21.00
New York: Dist. 14, Kings County Hospital Alum., \$25; Ithaca Graduate Nurses' Assn., \$50	75.00
Ohio: Dist. 1, \$113; Dist. 3, \$55; Dist. 4, Lakeside Hosp. Alum., \$100; Individual, \$2; Dist. 5, \$25; Dist. 10, \$24; Dist. 12, \$100; Dist. 13, \$28; four individuals, \$4	451.00
Pennsylvania: One individual, Coatsville	5.00
Texas: State Nurses' Assn.	100.00
Washington: Eight individuals, Yakima	16.00
Wisconsin: La Crosse Hosp. Alum. Association	10.00
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$17,175.12</b>
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Paid to 36 beneficiaries for May	\$620.00
Printing	\$4.00
Postage	3.46
Exchange on checks	.55
<b>Balance, May 31, 1923</b>	<b>\$16,497.11</b>
<b>Invested funds</b>	<b>\$9,250.00</b>
	<b>\$75,747.11</b>

V. LOTA LOREMER, Treasurer.

All contributions for the Relief Fund should be made payable to the Nurses' Relief Fund and sent to the State Chairman or, if her address is not known, to the American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Requests for leaflets should be sent to the Secretary at the same address. For information address Elizabeth E. Golding, Chairman, 317 West 45th Street, New York.

#### ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB SCHOLARSHIPS

Awards for scholarships for 1923-24 from the Isabel Hampton Robb Scholarship Fund have been made to Agnes Gilman, Brockton, Mass. (graduate of the Peter Bent Brigham School); Della H. Newton, Framingham, Mass. (graduate of the Framingham School);

and to Florence A. Ambler, Troy, N. Y. (graduate of the Samaritan School). There were 29 applicants. Several of these who were ex-army nurses were transferred to the Laverne Noyes Scholarship Fund.

HARRET L. LESTER has resigned her position as Associate Director of the new American Child Health Association to take a much needed rest. As Field Director of the American Child Hygiene Association, Miss Lester did all in her power to promote the amalgamation of that organization with the Child Health Organization of America, which brought into being the new Child Health Association. Miss Lester remained with the new organization during its first months of adjustment, transferring to it much of her wide knowledge of the work in the field.

HELEN SCOTT HAY, who is known to hundreds of nurses because for several years she was at the head of the Red Cross Nursing Service in Europe, has been honored by her Alma Mater, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., by the degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, conferred upon her on June 18.

#### ARMY NURSE CORPS

During May, 1923, the following Second Lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps, were ordered transferred to the stations indicated: To the Attending Surgeon's Office, Chicago, Ill., Mary E. O'Donnell; to Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., Margaret Staples; to the Hawaiian Department, Helena M. Austin, Etta M. Staub; to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Emma Haefner, Mabel G. May; to Station Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., Anna P. Dillon, Margaret Lydon; to Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Jane E. Wilson; to Station Hospital, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Marie Jedamus; to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Marjorie Benjamin, Mary E. Hill, Utie I. Kleibschneider, Myrtle M. Martin, Harriett N. Willett.

Orders have been issued for the following named 2nd Lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps, to proceed to their homes for separation from service: Marguerite Boardman, Anna G. Colwell, Whitford Darby, Pauline Denbough, Louise M. DeRieux, Ethel G. Edmondson, Amanda D. Fausce, Magdalen C. Fisher, Marie M. Hogner, Lila L. Jordan, Helen M.

Kerwin, Clara A. Koch, Hildegard E. Kramer, Beulah B. Lewis, Mae R. MacDonald, Alice Mellor, Margaret Singleton, Beanie L. Smith, Viola H. Swindell, Isa D. Wishard.

Graduating exercises were held, June 1, for the 1923 class of the Army School of Nursing. As this year's class was the group that entered before the plans had been made for the permanent school, it was a small group, but what they lost in numbers, they made up in quality.

Major Stimson returned from France and was on duty in the office on May 15th.

First Lieutenants Ruth I. Taylor and Margaret E. Thompson, Chief Nurses, Army Nurse Corps, are taking a five weeks' summer course in administration at the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

It is planned to send two members of the Army Nurse Corps, First Lieutenant Mary Tobin and Second Lieutenant Lillian M. Smith, now on duty at Walter Reed Hospital, to Teachers College, New York City, for a summer course.

JULIA C. STIMSON,

*Major, Supt., Army Nurse Corps,  
Dean, Army School of Nursing.*

#### NAVY NURSE CORPS

*Transfers:* To Canacao, P. I., Bess C. Sanderson, Minnie C. Pipher; to Guam, Louise H. Clarke, Mary M. Parr, Allene M. Templeton; to League Island, Pa., Mary Brooks, Chief Nurse (Temporary Duty), Eva B. Moon, Chief Nurse, Stella Pettway, Adele Scudder; to Mare Island, Calif., Erna Dinselkamp, Beatrice A. Fahy, Jennie A. Jaeger, via U. S. S. *Henderson*, Helen L. McKenzie, Mary C. McNelis, via U. S. S. *Henderson*; to Newport, R. I., Gladys M. Jackson, Flora A. Murphy, Mary P. Young to New York, N. Y., Helen M. Bunty, Katherine M. Keane, Anna G. Keating, Bertha I. Myers, Chief Nurse, Irene Robertson; to Norfolk, Va., Frances C. Bonner, Jennie A. Jaeger, Mary Moffett, Lydia B. Ranson; to Pearl Harbor, T. H., Myrtle I. Carver, Irene M. Lannon; to Quantico, Va., Anna E. Mears; to San Diego, Calif., Pearl T. Hull, Mary Nichols, Mary A. Snyder; to Stanford University, California, Course for Instructors of Nursing, Elizabeth M. O'Brien, Hannah M. Workman, Chief Nurse; to St. Thomas, V. I., Isabel F. Lyday, via U. S. S.

*Henderson*; to U. S. S. *Henderson*, Temporary Duty, Sae S. Danner, Chief Nurse U.S.N., Lois M. Hartman; to Washington, D. C., Elizabeth D. Dunbar, Margaret E. Jones, Louise A. LeClair, Mary Peoples, Grace B. Vestal; to Washington, D. C., Dispensary, Navy Department, Irma A. Gwinnar, Mary F. Tushy.

*Resignations:* Grace D. Baird, Ruth E. Cleaver, Olga D. Johnson, Mary S. Richmond, Cora L. Worthington.

The many friends of Chief Nurse Sophia V. Kiel, not alone in the Navy Nurse Corps, but in state and national nursing organizations in which she has taken an active interest, will be shocked to learn of her serious injury in a street car collision in San Francisco on May 23, when she sustained compound fractures of the frontal, maxillar, and right malar bones, fracture of right and left parietals and right ilium, probable fracture of sphenoid and ethmoid, and lacerated wounds of right axilla and right elbow. She is at Lane Hospital, San Francisco,—her condition being too critical to warrant removal to the Naval Hospital of the Naval Medical Corps from the U. S. Navy Hospital Corps Training School, U. S. Naval Training Station in San Francisco, are in consultation with the best civilian surgeons and brain specialists, and they are doing everything which medical science can do to save her life. To date, the wounds are healing, but she remains unconscious.

Chief Nurse Sophia V. Kiel is attached to the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, in the capacity of Director of Nursing Instruction. Her services have been invaluable to the Navy,—her enthusiasm, loyalty, and broad sympathies proving a wonderful inspiration to her co-workers.

J. BEATRICE BOWMAN,

*Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.*

#### U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS

*Transfers:* Carroll Swann, Ellis Squires, Emma Anderson, to No. 1, Baltimore, Md.; Helena Kilcline, to No. 2, Chelsea, Boston, Mass.; Esther Gibson, to No. 70, New York; Laura Sweeney, to No. 43, Ellis Island, N. Y.; Anna Olson, Lillian Olson, to No. 5, Chicago; Edna Carbon, Beatrice Stynes, No. 17, Port Townsend, Wash.; Zelda Grayson, No. 9, Ft.

Stanton, N. M.; Ruth Broad, Lois Blazer, No. 19, San Francisco; Adelaide Coyne, No. 16, Portland, Maine.

*Reinstatements:* Mary L. Chapman, Virginia Chappell, to No. 1, Baltimore, Md.; Ima B. Woodall, Hansi Lutton, No. 6, Cleveland, O.; Elma Rasmussen, No. 19, San Francisco; Mary A. Redmond, Louise Dwyer, Mabel Keller, Ella Stein, No. 21, Stapleton, N. Y.; Mary H. MacDonald, No. 43, Ellis Island, N. Y.; Margaret Duffy, Philadelphia, charge of service beneficiaries, St. Agnes Hospital.

Lucy Minnickson,  
*Superintendent of Nurses, U.S.P.H.S.*

#### U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU

*HOSPITAL SERVICE. Transfers:* Ida Epperson, Christine A. Curen, H.N., Nell Owens, H.N., Ruth A. Searle, to 24, Palo Alto, Calif.; Hannah Atkinson, Adah B. Tipton, to 25, Houston, Texas; Fannie Griffin, Florence H. McLeod, to 27, Alexandria, La.; Agnes H. Sinclair, to 48, Atlanta, Ga.; Alice German, to 41, New Haven, Conn.; Leslie C. Rawlins, Lillian E. Tucker, H.N., to 42, Perryville, Md.; Rosa J. Mosley, C.N., to W. Roxbury, Mass.; Lizzie Grant, C.N., Fannie Berkowitz, Eva L. Love, Margaret H. Pickel, Edith L. Wood, to 81, Bronx, N. Y.; Florence May, to 60, Otem, N. C.; Anna A. Shocklin, to 55, Ft. Bayard, N. Mex.; Frances A. Barringer, H.N., Adelaide DeLong, to 89, Rutland, Mass.; Margaret M. Jones, to 72, Helena, Mont.; Mabel Alexander, C.N., to 90, Muskogee, Okla.

*Reinstatements:* Lucretia Gordanier, Freda R. Mielke, 24, Palo Alto, Calif.; Anna S. Riggs, to 76, Maywood, Ill.; Adele Heaton, 81, Bronx, N. Y.; Hannah Power, 89, Rutland, Mass.

*DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE. Appointments:* District No. 1, Frances Craven, Burlington, Vt.; District No. 2, Mary E. Otterbein, New York City; District No. 3, Nell M. Murphy, Allentown, Pa.; Mary L. Morony, Harrisburg, Pa.; District No. 6, Abraham Spector, Birmingham, Ala.; District No. 8, Berna Johnston, Detroit, Mich.; District No. 9, Ruth M. Clough, Ames, Iowa; District No. 12, Ora Stallings, San Francisco, Calif.

*Transfers:* John Flynn, to Harrisburg, Pa. During the month U. S. Veterans' Hospital

No. 35, St. Louis, Mo., was closed and patients and personnel were transferred to U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 92, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It is expected that the new U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 90, Muskogee, Okla., will be opened on or about June 1. U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 89, Rutland, Mass., was opened for the reception of patients May 15. The new U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Alabama, is to be staffed with colored nurses. Six colored nurses have been sent to U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 26, Greenville, S. C., to be given instruction in hospital management as conducted by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, after which they will be assigned to the new hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. This hospital is for the care of colored ex-service men. Hospital Day was observed in the hospitals. In many of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospitals papers were read by the Chief Nurses on the work of Florence Nightingale.

MARY A. HICKEY,

*Superintendent of Nurses,  
U. S. Veterans' Bureau.*

#### REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES FOR FRENCH WOMEN IN PARIS AS PROPOSED BY THE AMERICAN COM- MITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

The following paragraphs from the latest printed report of the American Committee, which appeared in April, 1923, give in as brief a form as possible the situation at that time about the new school:

"In the report for the period ending October 1, 1922, considerable space was given to the need and plan for a model school for French nurses in Paris. It was pointed out that the Public Health Nursing of the American Committee in the Department of the Aisne had made a demonstration of the actual saving of lives that proper nursing could accomplish and that it had been possible to secure this proper kind of nursing only from the Ecole Florence Nightingale at Bordeaux, the one school for nurses in France which is training nurses along accepted American lines. That more graduates of such schools are urgently needed was stated and that this need is recognized more and more by a group of the most progressive and well known French doctors, (headed by Dr. Calmette) who have



evidenced their desire for a modern nurse training school in Paris by asking the American Committee to assist them in founding one.

The preliminary survey of the situation was described and certain conclusions reached, which were in brief, that: 1. The need of a model training school for French nurses in Paris has been fully demonstrated. 2. The best known French doctors desire such a school established and will themselves support and assist it in every way. 3. Dr. Oberthur of the Hospital of Autouil probably will be able with a group of medical collaborators to expand the present hospital in such a way as to make it a desirable field of instruction and practice for the proposed new school. 4. The present Rue Amyot School, as the best theoretical school for nurses in Paris, offers an opportunity for cooperation with the new school for nurses that would be of advantage for each. 5. It is planned that the present Director of the Rue Amyot School, Mademoiselle de Jeunne, will be the ultimate Directrice of the new school.

"Since the publication of this report, progress has been made along the following lines: 1. Mademoiselle de Jeunne has completed a five months' course in Hospital Training School Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, and also has made an intensive study of various well known schools of nursing in New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston. In February she returned to the Rue Amyot School in Paris, and has continued to take an active part in all the conferences regarding the new school. 2. Miss Walker, Director of Public Health Nursing of the American Committee, went to New York and upon several occasions in November, December and January last met with the Sub-Committee on the formation of a school of nursing, which had been appointed by the American Committee. With a small group of Sub-Committee members and Mademoiselle de Jeunne, she assisted in the preparation of a carefully detailed plan of organization for the proposed school and of a budget. 3. The Sub-Committee appointed a temporary American Director of the new school who sailed from New York on February 10 with Mademoiselle de Jeunne. The American Director was relieved from her

present position as Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and Dean of the Army School of Nursing in Washington, D. C., for a period of three months and was commissioned by the U. S. War Department, at the request of the American Committee for Devastated France to study certain conditions in Paris and to make recommendations regarding the organization of the new school and its relation to the groups of people concerned. 4. Many conferences were held and much time was given to the study of the present conditions of the Rue Amyot School and the Autouil Hospital and other less closely connected associations, and also of the possible relationship of these organizations to the new school. 5. Propositions including conditions and contracts for the affiliation of the groups concerned now are being considered, as is also a temporary plan for the present Rue Amyot School to take over at least part of the nursing of the present Autouil hospital as a beginning, around which the new school can be developed when the new school buildings and the new hospital buildings are constructed on the Autouil site. 6. Payment of Frs. 300,000 has been made by the American Committee for the portion of the site owned by Dr. Oberthur on which the new school is to be constructed. 7. Agreements for the closest cooperation and affiliation have been made with the Ecole Florence Nightingale at Bordeaux and the School for Nurses of the American Hospital at Neuilly (the latter school accepts English speaking nurses only, as the hospital is for Americans only)."

In the month following the printing of this report the following contracts were completed: (a) Between the American Committee for Devastated France and the Centre Francais de Medecine et de Chirurgie (Dr. Oberthur's organization) with regard to finances. (b) Between the Comité de Perfectionnement pour la Formation des Infirmières Françaises (Dr. Calmette's Committee) and the Centre Francais de Medecine et de Chirurgie with regard to medical and surgical service in the new hospital. (c) Between a Committee representing the new school and the Centre Francais de Medecine et de Chirurgie. Agreements between the Rue Amyot School and the American Committee.

On May 14, the Sub-Committee in New York approved all contracts and plans as presented by the temporary American Director upon her return from Paris. This fact was cabled to the Headquarters of the American Committee in Paris, where the details of working out the contracts and agreements are being put into effect.

Plans are under way for carefully worked out publicity and for University connection with the school which probably will be undertaken before the new buildings are completed.

JULIA C. STIMSON.

**Alabama: Birmingham.**—SOUTH HIGHLAND INFIRMARY graduated a class of ten in June.

**Arizona: Tucson.**—THE ARIZONA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its fifth annual meeting at Prescott, April 2 and 3. The following officers were elected: President, Louise E. Ferritt, Prescott; vice-presidents, Grace Buckley, Jerome, and Mrs. Marshall Culp, Phoenix; secretary, Catherine Beagle, Prescott; treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Hutchinson, Tombstone.

**Arkansas:** THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ARKANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met May 29 in the State Capitol Building, Little Rock. Important business was transacted. Mary Gladwin completed the Nurses' Training School Survey, and gave a very interesting report of it, on May 28. This institute was well attended by State Association members. The next annual meeting of the State Association will be held November 1 and 2, in Little Rock. At the annual meeting of the STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS, held May 29-30 in Little Rock, Dr. Walter G. Eberle, First National Bank Building, Ft. Smith, was elected president of the Board and Eva Atwood, St. Johns Hospital, Ft. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

**California: Los Angeles.**—THE ALUMNAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CALIFORNIA LUTHERAN HOSPITAL gave a delightful reception and dinner to the class of 1923 on May 7, in the Anita Baldwin Clinic auditorium. Fifteen graduates and forty alumnae were present. The room and table were made beautiful by flowers which were gifts from friends of the class. Short talks were given by Miss Dunston, President of the Alumnae; Miss Wil-

hamsen, Superintendent of the School; Miss Colvert, retiring President; Lillian Simpson, Supervisor of Public Health Nurses; Miss Brandt, editor of the new *Annual*; and Miss Mueller, President of the class. Commencement exercises for a class of 15 were held in June. Santa Barbara.—THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL graduated a class of five in June. San Francisco.—ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 20 in June. ST. BARNABAS' GUILD held a Vesper Service on May 13, at Grace Cathedral in memory of Florence Nightingale. The church was filled to overflowing with nurses, doctors and others. The offering was devoted to the Jane A. Delane Fund. The procession of more than 700 nurses, each in uniform, was a remarkable sight, headed by a guard of honor from the U. S. Naval Training School. Six nurses who saw service during the World War acted as ushers. *The White Mortar Board*, published annually by the Senior class of the University of California School of Nursing, is full of good photographs, with interesting bits of news about the School, the alumnae, and the students. Colorado: Colorado Springs.—BETH EL HOSPITAL graduated a class of ten in June; GLOCKNER SANITARIUM, a class of nine. La Junta.—THE MENNONITE TRAINING SCHOOL graduated a class of four on June 1. Denver.—COMMUNITY GRADUATION EXERCISES were held on June 19 for the schools of the City and County Hospital, Children's Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital, at Morey Junior High School.

**Connecticut:** THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its quarterly meeting at Lewis Hall, Meriden, on June 30. Danbury.—THE DANBURY HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight in June. Greenwich.—THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION graduated a class of seven on June 1. Middletown.—MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in June. New Haven.—GRACE HOSPITAL SOCIETY graduated a class of 11 in June. The Connecticut School Alumnae held their last meeting for the season on June 7, with a picnic at the shore. A report was given by Miss Bigelow, State President, of the New England Division meeting at Burlington. Echoes from the Semi-centennial show that out of forty-eight classes, forty-three were represented, and

the five absent classes were heard from by letter. **Norwich.**—THE WM. W. BACKUS HOSPITAL graduated a class of five on June 5. **Waterbury.**—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 in June. **Bridgeport.**—ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL held commencement exercises in the chapel on June 10, for a class of seven. The address was given by Right Rev. John Gregory Murray, D.D. On June 11, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the Stratfield Hotel, when the graduates were welcomed. This was followed by a banquet and later, at the nurses' home, a reception and dance. On June 13, a Class Frolic was held at the Nurses' Home. On June 14, the students gave a reception to the Ladies of Charity and the graduating class, an address being made by Frederick J. Russell, C.M., D.D. In the evening a theater party was given by the Intermediates and Juniors.

**District of Columbia: Washington.**—THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight in June; THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, a class of nine on June 6. THE NURSING LEAGUE OF EDUCATION held its May meeting at Walter Reed Hospital. After the business session, Major Stimson, Dean of the Army School of Nursing, gave an interesting account of her work in Paris, with the American Committee for Devastated France, and of the projected School for Nurses in Paris. Following Major Stimson, there was a most enjoyable social hour. Refreshments were served at the Nurses' Recreation Hut.

**Florida: Jacksonville.**—ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of six on June 4. **Miami.**—MIAMI HOSPITAL graduated a class of four in June. **Orlando.**—ORANGE GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven in June. **Pennacola.**—THE PENNACOLA HOSPITAL graduated a class of six in June. **Tampa.**—THE GORDON KELLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven on June 6. **Lakeland.**—DISTRICT No. 4 held its regular meeting on June 5, at the Morrell Memorial Hospital Nurses' Home. A short business session was followed by a very enjoyable social hour. Louise McCormick read an article on The Private Duty Nurse. Two contests were held. Miss Johnson was the winner of a hypodermic syringe and Mrs. Wallace a clinical

thermometer. Following the refreshments which were served by four attractive Girl Scouts, the members were given an automobile ride about Lakeland and to Southern College.

**Georgia.**—THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS held a special meeting, May 12, to register successful applicants and elect officers. Fifty nurses were registered by examination and five by reciprocity. Jessie M. Candlish of Atlanta was elected President of the Board, and Jane Van De Vrede, Secretary-treasurer. **Macon.**—THE MACON HOSPITAL graduated a class of six in June.

**Idaho:** The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the IDAHO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES, held in Boise, on March 15: President, Barbara Williams, St. Luke's Hospital; vice-presidents, Beatrice Reichert, Vivian Schutt; secretary, Louise W. Garrish, St. Luke's Hospital; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Amack Moler; all of Boise. The tremendous distances in the state make organization work difficult. There are ten accredited schools of nursing in the state and six or eight not accredited. Through state inspection and talks to students in high schools and private schools, an effort is made to keep up the standards. There are two organized districts in the state. Meetings of the State Association are held on the first Tuesday of March and of June. The law for registration of nurses was amended at the last session of the legislature and an amendment to the amendment was put through at the same time, making it read:

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Section 1. That Section 2191, Chapter 96 of the Idaho Compiled Statutes be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2191. Each applicant for registration shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he or she is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character. On compliance with the pertinent provisions of this chapter . . . the following classes of nurses, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled upon the payment of \$10, to registration as follows:

1. Nurses who at the time of application shall have graduated from a reputable training

school connected with a general hospital requiring a systematic course of at least three years' training \* \* \* and who shall pass an examination to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care to the sick.

2. Nurses who at the time of application, shall have been graduated from a reputable training school connected with a special hospital requiring a systematic course of at least two years' training, and who at the time of application shall have obtained, in a reputable general hospital one year's additional training in subjects not adequately taught in the training school from which they were graduated, and shall pass an examination to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care to the sick; provided, that nurses who graduated on or before January 1, 1918, from a reputable training school requiring a systematic course of at least two years' training and who, in addition, have had one year in actual practice of professional nursing in Idaho within the past three years, shall, without taking the examination provided in this act, be registered as a registered nurse; provided, further, that application under this proviso shall have been made on or before December 31, 1923.

*If a nurse shall apply for registration, filing all necessary credentials, thirty days or more before the time for a regular meeting of the examining committee the Commissioner of Law Enforcement may, at his discretion, grant him or her a temporary permit to practice until the next meeting of the committee, when the application shall be acted upon in the usual way.*

**Illinois:** A CORRECTION.—In the June Journal, the statement was incorrectly made that the First District Association is erecting a shack at Naperville for tuberculous nurses. It is the State Association which is erecting the shack, all districts helping in the work. **Chicago.**—THE GARFIELD PARK HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine on June 1; THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL DEACONESS, a class of nine in June; THE LAKESIDE HOSPITAL, a class of 18 on June 1; MERCY HOSPITAL, a class of 24 on June 13; NORWEGIAN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, a class of 14 on June 1; RAVENSWOOD HOSPITAL, a class of one in June; ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, a class of 40 in June; WENLEY

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, a class of 21 on June 15. THE LAKESIDE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE gave a dinner dance, which was also a reunion, in honor of the graduates at the Hotel LaSalle, on May 28. The association held a regular meeting on June 4, at the Nurses' Home. Short talks were given the class of 1923, numbering 16. Miss Volkmer, class of 1917, has been made Superintendent of Nurses. THE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION have been awarded to Florence J. Henaler for a year's work at Teachers College, and to Jessie L. Stevenson and Gertrude J. Olson for summer work. The Visiting Nurses have raised \$632 toward the one thousand which is their goal for the shack at Naperville. MERCY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 25 on June 14. The Alumnae Association entertained the graduates at a dinner at the Cooper Carlton Hotel, June 11. Ann Weisenborn has gone to Colorado Springs for an indefinite stay. Eileen Carey and Elizabeth Sullivan have taken up Public Health Nursing in Chicago; their places at Mercy Hospital Dispensary have been filled by Misses Katherine Monahan and Elizabeth Thro. Vialdo Ward has accepted the position of night supervisor at the American Hospital. ALTON.—The regular meeting of the FOURTEENTH DISTRICT was held at the Y. W. C. A., May 19. The alumnae associations of the District were well represented. After the transaction of business, there was an enjoyable entertainment and a dinner, where there was discussion of the Sheppard-Towner Act, the Eight-hour day for women, Cottage for tuberculous nurses, and Legislation. The next meeting will be held in September, at a place to be chosen. **Moline.**—The commencement exercises of the LUTHERAN HOSPITAL were held May 14, at the Zion Lutheran Church, Rock Island, for a class of six. Addresses were made by Dr. Gustav Ardreen, President of Augustana College, and by Dr. K. W. Wahlberg. Following the exercises, a reception was held in the nurses' home. On May 4, the class of 1924 gave a dinner for the graduates and the faculty at the LeClaire Hotel. On May 11, the Lutheran Hospital Alumnae held its annual banquet at the LeClaire Hotel. **Springfield.**—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE



**SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL** held an open meeting on May 12. Addresses were given by Dr. Samuel E. Munsan, on My Trip with the Tri-State Medical Association, and by a Senior student on The Life of Florence Nightingale. Commencement exercises were held on June 7, for a class of seven. **DENVILLE.**—**ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL** graduated a class of six in June. **EVANSTON.**—**EVANSTON HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 14 on June 18. **Oak Park.**—**THE OAK PARK HOSPITAL** graduated a class of seven in June; **THE WEST SUBURBAN HOSPITAL**, a class of 22 in June. **Waukegan.**—**THE VICTORY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL** graduated a class of eight in June. **Pooria.**—**THE J. C. PROCTOR HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 12 on May 18. The address was given by Mary C. Wheeler of Chicago. A reception followed the exercises. On the evening of May 19, the Alumnae gave a banquet to the class at the Y. W. C. A. **ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 12 in May. The alumnae sponsored a fine concert on June 11, the proceeds being for the building fund of the Nurses' Home.

**Indiana:** At the annual meeting of the INDIANA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES, the following officers were elected: President, Nellie G. Brown, Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis; vice-president, Elizabeth E. Springer, Superintendent of Huntington County Hospital, Huntington; secretary, Ida J. McCaslin, Lebanon; the other members are Clara E. Brook, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Louise Happel Kulken, Evansville. **Huntington.**—**THE HUNTINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL** held its commencement exercises on May 28, at the First Presbyterian Church, for a class of two. A reception followed the exercises, at the Nurses' Home. **Marion.**—**GRANT COUNTY HOSPITAL** graduated a class of four in June. **LaFayette.**—**MRS. D. CURRIE**, who has been serving as station in the Home Hospital, for a year and a half, has resigned her position and will live with her brother at Santa Rosa, California. Miss Currie has been closely identified with nursing work in Indiana for many years and will be greatly missed. The Home Hospital has as its staff: Superintendent, Margaret Rogers; superintendent of nurses, Mary E. Stewart; instructor, Isabel Needham. It is

hoped that a nurses' home will be built in the near future. **Indianapolis.**—**THE METHODIST HOSPITAL** held commencement exercises for the thirty-two graduates, June 14, at the Meridian Street Methodist Church. Professor Grace of DePauw University gave the address. The baccalaureate address was given by the Rev. Dunstons Tillotson at the Hall Place Methodist Church. Many social affairs were given for the class, including a dinner at the Athenaeum followed by a theater party given by the Alumnae Association. **THE DRACONIAN HOSPITAL** held commencement exercises for the eight graduates at the Nurses' Home, June 8; Dr. C. E. Ordway gave the principal address, Dr. Davis Ross presented the diplomas and Lizzie Goeppinger, the school plan. The gift of the class to the school was presented by Janet H. Vroman. A number of social affairs were given for the class. **THE CITY HOSPITAL** held commencement exercises June 12, on the campus. Following the exercises, the class held a reception and dance in the Nurses' Home. The Alumnae Association gave a chicken dinner at Horvath Lodge, near Noblesville, June 9, for the class. The regular meeting of the City Hospital Alumnae was a picnic supper and boat ride at Broad Ripple Park, July 14. **ROBERT W. LONG HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 14 in June.

**Iowa:** **Iowa City.**—**THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA** entertained the Senior nurses at a banquet, at the Jefferson Hotel, June 2. Toasts were given: To Miss Crookman, Our Seniors, Messages from the Alumnae, Prophecy of 1923, Greetings from the President. **MERCY HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 9 on June 10; **THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL**, a class of 14 in June. **Ottumwa.**—**OTTUMWA HOSPITAL** graduated a class of five in May. **Creston.**—May 12 was Hospital Day and open house was held at Greater Community Hospital. The Alumnae decorated a fleet, sold hospital buttons and \$62 was realized, which will be used to decorate the second floor of the hospital. **Council Bluffs.**—**MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE** entertained the graduating class of five, at the Country Club, Manawa, at luncheon, on June 4, and in the evening commencement exercises were held in St. Francis' auditorium. **THE JEWETT EDMUNDSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**



ALUMNAE entertained the graduating class at dinner, on June 4, and commencement exercises were held in the Congregational Church, in the evening, followed by a reception in the church parlors. THE NINTH DISTRICT held its regular business meeting in Council Bluffs, on June 9, with a good attendance. The Atlantic Alumnae joined the district. Dinner at the Grand Hotel and an address by one of the physicians were the main events of the day. Davenport.—ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL held commencement exercises at Trinity Cathedral, June 1. Twelve nurses received diplomas. Dr. C. C. Chase of the State University of Iowa, gave an inspiring talk. Mrs. I. Craig Anderson, Superintendent of the Hospital presented the class to which Bishop Morrison presented the diplomas. A lawn social was held in the evening, which was both a financial and social success. The proceeds will be used to furnish a room in the hospital for sick nurses. The class were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Alumnae, at the Davenport Outing Club. Martha Baker acted as toastmistress and talks were given by Clara Crain, Alice Kistenmacher, Mrs. Edward Plume and Mrs. Craig Anderson. The class song was sung by the graduating class and dancing was enjoyed in the evening. MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of eleven on June 5. Following a solemn high mass in the hospital chapel, Rev. C. J. Donohue gave a most impressive address to the class and Rev. Frank J. Barry, chaplain of the hospital, presented the diplomas. A banquet and reception were held in the evening, at the Nurses' Home. June 6, the Alumnae entertained the class at the annual banquet, at the Chamber of Commerce. Estella Furlong, president of the Alumnae, gave the address of welcome and the response was made by Bernadine Bahlke. Toasts were given by Monica Evers, Elizabeth Flynn and Estelle Malotte. ANNOUNCE.—MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of five on June 1. Cedar Rapids.—ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of ten on June 1. Des Moines.—IOWA CONGREGATIONAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on June 6. Dubuque.—FENTLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven on June 8.

KANSAS: HASTON.—HALSTEAD HOSPITAL held its commencement exercises, June 11.

Twenty-one nurses graduated. Bertha Baumgartner, a graduate of the hospital, class of 1911, is Superintendent of the Training School. TOPEKA.—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of three on June 5. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 5, at the Hospital. Officers elected are: President, Rosilla Ross; vice-presidents, Mary Robertson, Sophia Meili; secretary, Martha Keaton; treasurer, Anna Kidd; directors, May Palmatier, Mrs. Wahrita Bonine Titus, Edith White, Pearl Martin.

Kentucky: THE KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held its annual convention, June 6, 7 and 8, at Dayton. The following officers were elected: President, Edith E. Bush, Louisville; vice-presidents, Harriett Cleek, Lexington, and Flora Gates, Newport; recording secretary, Florence Reichert, Louisville; corresponding secretary, Gertrude M. Bethell, 700 Francis Bldg., Louisville; treasurer, Jane A. Hambleton, Louisville; chairmen of committees are: Ways and Means, Emma Hunt; Press and Publicity, Helen Donakhoon; Nominations, Mary O'Brien; Arrangements, Mrs. Florence McClelland; Credentials, Anna F. Lockhart. Lexington.—THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 on May 31, in exercises held at the Maxwell Presbyterian Church. Covington.—BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held exercises for a class of four in June.

Louisiana: New Orleans.—CHARITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 on June 6.

Maryland: THE ST. AGNES HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the members of the Maryland State Nurses' Association, at the St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, on June 11. The programme was devoted to the Nurses' Relief Fund of the A.N.A. Miss Lawler presided and Alice E. Wheeler, Superintendent of the School of Nursing, Maryland General Hospital, was the speaker and gave a very interesting talk on the work already accomplished by the National Committee of the Nurses' Relief Fund and also pointed out the responsibility of each nurse in giving to this fund. Music was furnished by the Boys' Band of St. Mary's Industrial School. The meeting was held on the lawn; refreshments were served and enjoyed by all present. Scratch pads with suitable

printing were sold for the benefit of the Fund and \$45 was realized. This meeting and one held earlier in the year with the nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital Alumnae Association were the outcome of a suggestion made by Miss Lawler, at the annual meeting, that different Alumnae Associations invite the members of the State Association to at least one meeting a year for the purpose of mutual help and closer cooperation. THE MERCY HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION will entertain the State nurses, at Mercy Villa in October, and The Maryland General Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association will entertain the State nurses in their new Nurses' Home, nearing completion, in November. THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH held a conference for health officers on June 8, at Oak Hall, Baltimore. Two of the subjects considered at the first session were Nursing Activities and Child Hygiene. Nurses who read papers were Lydia R. Martin and Hazel Wedgwood. Baltimore.—FRANKLIN SQUARE HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June; UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, a class of 23, on June 9. CROWNSVILLE.—CROWNSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of two in June. Cumberland.—THE ALLEGANY HOSPITAL OF CUMBERLAND held graduation exercises at Carroll Hall on May 16, for a class of ten. The diplomas were presented by Rt. Rev. Michael Curley, D.D., and the address was given by E. B. Claybrook, M.D.F.A.C.S. On May 17, the class was entertained at a banquet and dance by the Alumnae Association.

Massachusetts: Brighton.—ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 19 in June. Boston.—LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven on June 9. The address was given by Mary Beard. The diplomas were presented by Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor; and the prize by Dr. David J. Johnson. THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMOEOPATHIC ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION accepted with regret the resignation of Miss Carroll as registrar. Anna M. Pitfield, class of 1905, has given up private duty to accept a position in the pharmacy at Wellesley. Cambridge.—CAMBRIDGE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 15 in June. Fitchburg.—BURBANK HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on June 12. Malden.—THE MALDEN HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine in

June. New Bedford.—ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 in June. Newburyport.—ANNA JAGUROS HOSPITAL graduated a class of four in June. Newton Lower Falls.—NEWTON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 24 in June. Pittsfield.—HELICREST HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of six on May 23 at the Masonic Temple. The address was given by Mrs. George Granville Merrill. The diplomas were presented by Rev. W. L. Gannar. A reception and dancing followed the exercises. HOUSE OF MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of ten in June. Tewksbury.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE INFIRMARY ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a well attended and interesting meeting at the Boston Nurses' Club, May 3. Florence B. Trustman was elected Councillor for the coming year. The annual dance and whist party held on May 8 was very successful. \$255 cleared.

Michigan: THE MICHIGAN STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its nineteenth annual convention at the Edgewater Club, St. Joseph, May 23-25, with the following programme: May 23, *Morning*.—Meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Advisory Council. Registration. Business meetings of the Private Duty and the Public Health Sections. *Afternoon*.—Community singing. Invocation, Dr. Paul H. Yeard. Address of Welcome, A. R. Merford, Mayor. Response, Lillian Nichols, Saginaw. Business.—Reports of officers, of Sections, of Standing and Special Committees; Roll call of Districts; reports of delegates to the convention in Seattle and to the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Address, Advantages of Incorporating, Mrs. Emma A. Fox; address by the President, Mrs. Barbara H. Bartlett. Tea was served by the Public Welfare Association of St. Joseph. *Evening*.—Red Cross dinner, Mrs. Lystra E. Grotter, State chairman, presiding. Addresses by Lucy Minnigroeth, Adda Eldredge and Minnie H. Abrams. May 24, *Morning*.—Parliamentary Law Drill, Mrs. Emma A. Fox; Presentation and discussion of the report of the Committee on Nursing Education of the Rockefeller Foundation, Alice L. Lake; Address, "Psychiatric Nursing," May Kennedy, Chicago. *Afternoon*.—Get-together luncheon to discuss plans for the Biennial Convention in 1924, Emily A. McLaughlin, chairman of Detroit

Arrangements Committee, presiding. Round Table: Private Duty, Frances S. Drake, chairman; County Public Health Nursing, Mary C. Trafford, chairman; School Nursing, Mary Chayer, chairman; Infant and Maternal Hygiene, Elsie Duthie, chairman; Industrial Nursing, Mrs. Mae Holmes, chairman; Mental Nursing, Mary Muff, chairman; Institutional, Helen Pollock, chairman. 4:30 p. m., automobile ride. Evening, addresses: State Nurses and Club Women, Mrs. Dorian M. Russell, Grand Rapids; Our Children of Today, the Inheritance of Tomorrow, Mark T. McKee, Detroit. Friday, May 25, Morning.—Parliamentary Law drill; reports of round table conferences; unfinished business. Officers elected were: President, Mary A. Webb, Grand Rapids; vice-presidents, Teresa Martin, Detroit, and Mrs. Charlotte Noah, Trimount-ain; corresponding secretary, Mabel Haggman, Flint; recording secretary, Mrs. D. C. Nichols, Battle Creek; treasurer, Mary Hoover, Ypsilanti; councillors, Sarah E. Sly, Birmingham, and Mrs. Lystra A. Grotter, Detroit. Chairmen of Standing Committees are: Ways and Means, Elba Morse, Sandusky; Nurses' Relief Fund, Mrs. Mary S. Foy, Battle Creek; Nominating, Mrs. H. B. Morse, Saginaw; Programs, Henrietta Schoenbeck, St. Joseph; Legislative, Alice Lake, Ann Arbor; Finance, Lulu B. Durkee, Detroit. Sections: Private Duty, Gertrude Lyle, Grand Rapids; Public Health, Emily Sargent, Detroit. One hundred and ninety-five members were present, in addition to speakers and guests. The Association was especially fortunate in having Adda Eldredge, President of the American Nurses' Association, Minnie Abrams, and three assistants from the Central Division of the American Red Cross; Lucy Miniswrode, Superintendent of the U. S. Public Health Service Nurse Corps; Helen Scott Hay from Chicago; Francis M. Ott from Indiana, and May Kennedy from Chicago, present at the meetings. They all contributed much toward making the programme interesting and profitable. Ann Arbor.—THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 41 in June. Battle Creek.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL, at the May meeting, decided to contribute \$50 more to the biennial convention fund. Leone Sweet,

assisted by Mamie Youngberg and Elizabeth Cannon gave a summary of the Rockefeller Foundation report. Mrs. Foy announced that a University School of Nursing will be opened in September in connection with the School of Home Economics and the Kellogg School of Physical Education. Louise Gilem, class of 1917, has accepted the position of Dean. The directors recommend to the Association that \$250 annually be given to the school, for four years, as a scholarship loan fund, for a student or graduate of the school. On June 5, a class of 29 was graduated, the address being made by Dr. Leroy Burton, President of the University of Michigan. An informal reception followed. Other events of commencement week were a Senior dance given by the 1924 class; a reception by Dr. Kellogg at his home; a picnic given by the Alumnae Association; baccalaureate address by Dr. Laird, President of Albion College; a banquet to the class, the alumnae directors, and the supervisors of the school. Grand Rapids.—BLOCHETT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 24 in June; St. Mary's Hospital, a class of 18 on June 12. Marquette.—St. Luke's Hospital graduated a class of four in June. Newberry.—NEWBERRY STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of four on June 30.

Minnesota: Minneapolis was the center of activities in nursing affairs during the last two weeks of May. The State Nurses' Association held the annual spring meeting at the close of the sessions of the Five-State Hospital Association on May 19, which many nurses from Wisconsin, Iowa, and North and South Dakota remained to attend. The programme was most interesting with Adda Eldredge as one of the principal speakers. Of especial interest was the address by Dr. Earl of St. Paul, who has recently returned from a trip to South America. Dr. Earl related his experiences and his impressions in a delightful manner much appreciated by the nurses. Dr. Jennette McLaren, member of the Board of Examiners of Nurses for many years, was the guest of honor at the banquet. Dr. McLaren spoke on "My Thirteen Years on the Board" and her experiences illustrated very well the progress which the Board has made with a physician member and left with the association a conjecture as to

the future of an all-nurse Board. Dr. McLaren was presented with two dozen American Beauty roses in appreciation of her interest and help. Many of the nurses also remained for the intensive Institute conducted by the League of Nursing Education the week of May 21. One hundred thirty-one nurses registered, most of whom attended all sessions, which were held at the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis General Hospital. The outstanding feature of the week was the series of five lectures on the Principles of Teaching given by Georgiana Lommen, Assistant Professor, Department of Education of the University of Minnesota. The demonstration on the Technique in the Nursing of Communicable Diseases, conducted by Dr. Harrington and Esther Lockton at the Minneapolis General Hospital, was of such help that it was decided to have it repeated at the annual meeting of the League in October. The programme as planned by Sister Domitilla of Rochester, Miss Baker of St. Paul, and Miss Powell of Minneapolis, afforded a week of help and inspiration to those who were so fortunate as to attend this first institute to be held in Minnesota. A delightful mid-week reception at the Swedish Hospital Nurses' Home proved a welcome relaxation. THE STATE ASSOCIATION had the honor to be invited to attend the meeting of the Northern Minnesota Medical Association at Alexandria, and that of the Southern Minnesota Medical Association at Faribault, in June. It was also asked to have a place on the programme at the meeting in Alexandria and was represented by Ruth Houston and Clara Webber. Second District, Duluth.—Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Elizabeth Muckala; vice-president, Jane Donnelly; secretary, Mrs. M. Bradford; treasurer, Eunice Smith. Minneapolis.—THE THIRD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting, May 9, at Dayton's Tea Rooms. Reports of the year's work were read by chairmen of the different departments and officers elected for the following year. The Rest Hospital Alumnae were hostesses. THE FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL ALUMNAE conducted a candy and apron sale on the porch of the hospital, May 3, in the afternoon, which proved most satisfactory financially. THE ASBURY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

had its annual reunion banquet at Dayton's Tea Rooms, May 7. THE HILL CREST SURGICAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine in June; THE NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL, a class of 23 in June; ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL, a class of 12 in June. Fourth District: St. Paul.—Officers elected for the coming year, as follows: President, Margaret Crowl; second vice-president, Anne Lawler; secretary, Lottie Christensen. Mrs. Irene McEwen, Superintendent of Nurses at the hospital in connection with the State School for the Feeble Minded, Faribault, has been given a two months leave of absence and is attending the Summer Course for Administrators at Leland Stanford University, California. Emily Hagerty, City and County Hospital, St. Paul, is at the State Hospital during Mrs. McEwen's absence. Harrie Solomon has resigned her position as Supervisor at the Miller Hospital. St. Paul.—NORTHERN PACIFIC BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION graduated a class of nine in June. ST. JOHN'S TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduation exercises May 16, at St. John's Lutheran Church; five nurses received diplomas. THE ST. JOHN'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the graduating class at a dinner dance at the St. Paul Hotel, May 18. Hazel Johnson (class of 1922) has accepted the position of night supervisor at the Hospital. Mankato.—DISTRICT NO. 5 held its annual meeting on May 11, at the Emanuel Nurses' Home. The following officers were elected: President, Lynda Elliot, Good Thunder; first vice-presidents, Mabel Korrell, Mankato, and Nora Johannes, Nicollet; secretary, Leona Darge, Mankato; treasurer, Olga Sauer, Mankato. Annual reports were given and three new members admitted. A Florence Nightingale supper and bazaar were given under the auspices of Immanuel Hospital Alumnae Association, on May 12, at the Armory. The proceeds amounted to \$450, which were donated to the hospital. Graduating exercises were held at the Immanuel Lutheran Church, for a class of ten. Sixth District, Rochester.—Officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. Florence Wilson; vice-president, Lela Saunders; corresponding secretary, Elizabeth Shahan; recording secretary, Lyla Olson; treasurer, Amy Gillard. THE ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 19 in June.



**Mississippi:** THE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES will meet for examination and registration in the Capitol Building, July 2 and 3. Ernestine Bryson Roberts, secretary-treasurer.

**Missouri: Kansas City.**—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 15 in June. **St. Louis.**—ST. JOHN'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave its annual banquet at the Jefferson Hotel, May 22; a dance followed. Miss McGrath welcomed the new graduates into the Association. Miss McQueeney gave a short address and read congratulation cards. THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY graduated 19 nurses on May 24. THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY graduated 35 nurses in June.

**Montana: Kalispell.**—THE KALISPELL GENERAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises at the Liberty Theater on May 22, for the four members of the class of 1922, and the three members of the class of 1923. These are the first graduating exercises that have been held by the school. The hospital was built by the Sisters of Mercy in 1911, and was opened in 1912. It has a capacity of 50 beds. The training school was opened in 1913, but had few pupils until the eight-hour day was adopted in 1918. There are now 15 students in training. The eleven nurses who have graduated passed the state board examinations with high rank; the school is considered one of the best in the State. Sister Mary Alphonsus is Superintendent.

**Nebraska: Alliance.**—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of four on June 4. **Beatrice.**—LUTHERAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June. **Grand Island.**—DISTRICT No. 1 held its regular meeting on May 8 at the First Presbyterian Church. It was voted to contribute the amount of ten dollars toward the expense of National Headquarters. Plans were made for the annual picnic which will be held July 27 in honor of Linda Richards' birthday. At this time, as is the custom, a special contribution will be made by the members for the Nurses' Relief Fund. A profitable programme of talks, readings, music and round table discussion was enjoyed. **Hastings.**—THE MARY LANNING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSES held commencement exercises on May

11 at the Methodist Church; five nurses received diplomas. S. B. Hoskins, Superintendent of Nurses during the past school year, has resigned her position and has gone to Chicago for the summer. **Lincoln.**—THE LINCOLN SANITARIUM graduated a class of five in June. **Omaha.**—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 15 in June; UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, a class of 11 on June 10.

**New Hampshire.**—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION of New Hampshire held its annual convention in Manchester, June 13. The programme opened in the morning with a good attendance. This session was given over to the Public Health Section and the League of Nursing Education. The principal meeting was held at 1:30, when election of officers was held: President, Anna C. Lockerby, Hanover; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ethelyn Jenkins, Concord and Mary Lee, Manchester; secretary, Mrs. Florence Knowles, Portsmouth; treasurer, Florence Morrill, Concord; directors for two years, Lavinia Clair, Anna McDerby. Dr. Snow, school physician of Manchester, gave a most helpful talk on Coöperation by Physicians and Nurses. After the election, the visiting nurses were entertained by the Manchester Board of Health nurses at luncheon at the Y.W.C.A. Manchester.

—THE HOSPITAL NOTRE-DAME DE LOURDES graduated a class of six in June. THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION of NEW HAMPSHIRE held its annual meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Building, June 13. **Portsmouth.**—Henrietta B. Chisholm, formerly Superintendent of Exeter Hospital, is to take the position as Superintendent of Portsmouth Hospital, during the leave of absence of Florence L. McLennan. **Hanover.**—Anna C. Lockerby, recently Superintendent of Nurses at the City Hospital, Worcester, Mass., has been appointed Superintendent of Mary Hitchcock Hospital. **Woodsville.**—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of THE WOODSVILLE HOSPITAL holds meetings once a month with routine business and the study of parliamentary law. A banquet was given for the graduating class in June. Mrs. Lyda King has succeeded Marion H. Douglas as Field Supervisor of the Red Cross Nursing Service in New Hampshire.

**New Jersey: Bayonne.**—BAYONNE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY graduated a class of 12



in June. Camden.—WEST JERRY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL graduated a class of five in June. Newark.—THE NEWARK CITY HOSPITAL held commencement exercises on May 23 at the Nurses' Home; nine nurses received diplomas. The address to the class was given by Rev. John C. Donnell, D.D., and the presentation of diplomas was made by Hon. Frederick C. Broidenbach. THE NEWARK CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual reception on May 22, in honor of the graduating class, in the Nurses' Residence. Plainfield.—THE MUELLENBERG HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine in June. New Brunswick.—ST. PETER'S GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL gave a pageant, *Nursing Through the Ages*, at Columbia Hall, on May 24. Graduate and student nurses took part, aided by Dr. Fred B. Kilmer as Historian, Mrs. Kilmer as Salvage Gamp, and Boy Scouts. The graduating exercises followed the Pageant.

New York: Buffalo.—KATHERINE M. DANFELT, Superintendent of the Deaconess Hospital, has resigned her position. The alumnae regret her departure and follow her with their best wishes. THE BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 16 on June 12; the CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of six in June. Jamestown.—THE W.C.A. HOSPITAL graduated a class of four in June. Lockport.—THE LOCKPORT CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June. Rochester.—DISTRICT 2 held its annual meeting on May 29, at Tip Toe Inn. Officers elected are: President, Eunice A. Smith; vice-presidents, Alice V. Newton, Anna L. MacPherson; secretary, Mahel E. Hoffman; treasurer, Miss Hall; directors, Mary Scanlon, Emily Jones; members of Club House Committee, Julia Bailey, Lillian Douglas, Helen Ward. The June meeting was held at Kathong Point, Seneca Lake, the Geneva members being hostesses. GRADUATING EXERCISES were held on June 6, at Convention Hall, for classes of the Highland Hospital, 19 members; the Rochester General, 32 members, and the Rochester Homeopathic, 12 members. The address was given by Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University. At the opening of the fall classes of these three hospitals, the Preliminary Instructor, Sula A. Watson, will be

assisted by Eunice B. Paulding, class of 1921, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. THE ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL held commencement exercises in Assembly Hall, June 14, for a class of seven. The address was given by Smith O'Brien; the diplomas were presented by Dr. Eugene H. Howard. A reception and dancing followed the exercises. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine in June. LENOX PRIVATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of five on June 5. The address was given by Dr. Claude A. Burvett; the diplomas were presented by Mrs. E. R. Haddleton. THE PRELIMINARY SECTION of the class of 1926, Rochester General Hospital, held Going-up Day Exercises on June 13. MARY E. MORRIS has resigned her position as Superintendent of Nurses, Park Clinical Hospital, after seven years of faithful service. Ruth Abbott, a supervisor in the Hospital, has resigned and will take the summer course at the University of Iowa. She is succeeded by Mrs. Freda Cleaver Woodworth. The Intermediate Class gave a dance to the school on June 5. On June 20, the Board of Directors entertained the students and their friends at a sausage roast. The Alumnae gave a sausage roast to the school on June 22. Rena Moore, a graduate of Park Clinical Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., has resigned her position at the Brooklyn Hospital; Mildred Barham has resigned her position at the Woman's Hospital, New York. Cannadagua.—THE FREDERICK PHIBBS THOMPSON HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a tea for Miss Krieger on May 31, in the new Supervisors' Building and presented her with a beautiful wrist watch as an expression of their affectionate regard. Clifton Springs.—THE CLIFTON SPRINGS TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises for a class of 13 on June 7. The Alumnae Association presented each graduate with a subscription to the JOURNAL. Syracuse.—THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY held graduating exercises for a class of 19 on June 3. On the evening of June 13, an informal reception was given to the graduates by the Alumnae Association and the Women's Auxiliary. On May 25, Dr. Anna Young gave a tea for the class. Arvilla Everingham has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Paxton Hospital.

Reprinted from the *Seventy-fourth History of Bellevue*.

#### PREPARATION FOR AN OPERATION IN THE OLD DAYS

Utica. Auburn.—AUBURN CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of two in June. Binghamton.—THE BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June. Owego.—THE OWEGO HOSPITAL graduated a class of five in June. Utica.—ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight on June 28; UTICA HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL a class of 12 in June; UTICA STATE HOSPITAL, a class of six, in June. Saranac Lake.—DISTRICT 8 held a regular meeting in the Knights of Columbus Hall, June 6. Judge Paddock of Franklin County gave a wonderfully interesting address on The Children's Court. The public was invited. Albany.—THE ALBANY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 16 in June; THE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, a class of seven in June. Cohoes.—THE COHOES HOSPITAL graduated a class of two in June. Troy.—THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, at its annual meeting, elected the following officers: President, Mary McPherson; vice-president, Clara Stahley; recording secretary, Hazel Cady; corresponding secretary, Colthia Rutherford; treasurer, Ethel Trebilcock. The association is giving in the neighborhood of \$400 for shrubs and the work of improving the hospital grounds. This is a class gift from the last eight classes graduated, the previous classes having each planted a tree on the grounds. The twenty-first annual banquet of the

Alumnae Association was held May 26, at the Troy Club, with seventy present. Miss McPherson, the president, welcomed the graduating class. Vivian Holbitter, president of the class, responded and gave a toast to the faculty. Each class answered roll call by giving a toast to the graduating class. Very interesting addresses were given by the guests of honor; Amy M. Hillard, Superintendent of the Hospital; Alice Marsh, Principal of the School of Nursing, and Louise F. Arnold, Superintendent of Ellis Hospital, Schenectady. Two of the charter members were present. The favors for the graduating class were blue leather portfolios. Dancing followed. Schenectady.—DISTRICT 10 at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Sylvia N. Schuyler, Amsterdam; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Rauer, Johnstown, and Nellie Ryer, Schenectady; secretary, Ione Venburgh, Amsterdam; treasurer, Lois Gade, Amsterdam; director, Mary T. McPherson, Mrs. E. J. Weisbe. Middletown.—MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight in June. Poughkeepsie.—THE PEEKSKILL HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June. Poughkeepsie.—THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of five in June. New York City.—THE NEW YORK POST GRADUATE NURSES' ALUMNAE realized from donations to the "Hope Chest," \$1500, which will be added to the Emergency Fund for the

Reproduced from the Souvenir History of Bellevue.

### THREE OF THE FIRST NURSES OF BELLEVUE

nurses. Refreshments were served while the contents of the chest were being inspected after the regular meeting. DISTRICT 13 has a membership of forty alumnae associations. The delegates present at the June meeting were entertained by the Presbyterian Hospital Nurses' Alumnae. THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight at exercises held on May 31. Bird S. Coker, Commissioner of Public Welfare, presided. Addresses were made by Mary M. Roberts, Dr. Anson H. Bingham, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, who paid a glowing tribute to the part nurses had played in the reduction of infant mortality. The prize for excellence during the entire course was won by Edna L. Hunt. Diplomas were presented to the nurses and the Hippocratic Oath was administered by Mrs. William K. Draper. A reception followed the exercises. THE CITY HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for a class of 16 at the Nurses' Home, May 24, Commissioner Coker presiding. The address to the class was given by James J. Walsh, M.D. The Hippocratic

Oath was administered by Mrs. Cadwallader Jones; the diplomas were presented by Commissioner Coker; the pins by Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady. A reception and dancing followed. King's Park.—THE STATE HOSPITAL held exercises for a class of four in June. Brooklyn.—THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN DRACONIAN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of four, on June 5. A reception followed. On June 7, the Alumnae entertained the graduating class. Dr. Theodore C. Gunther gave a most inspiring address. The Alumnae held their annual meeting in April and adopted the revised by-laws according to the American Nurses' Association plan. The officers elected are: President, Bergliot Sandberg; vice-presidents, Hedvig Larsen, Alette Berge; secretary, Sister Mathilde Gravedahl; treasurer, Agnes Wilhelmson; directors, Petra Newfaldt and Minnie Zimmerland. A contribution of \$30 was sent to the Jane A. Dolano Fund. Flushing.—THE FLUSHING HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for a class of seven, on May 14, at the Nurses' Home. Addresses

were given by William Henry Walker and Mary M. Roberts. The Hippocratic Oath was administered by Dr. Charles B. Story. Diplomas and pins were presented by William Henry Walker. Prizes were awarded to Laura L. Quigley and Muriel J. Ellison.

**North Carolina:** THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its twenty-first annual convention in Raleigh, May 29-31, with headquarters in the Parish House of Christ Church. According to the custom of all state and many district meetings, all sessions were opened by prayer, either by a minister or by the presiding officer. Rev. Milton A. Barber of Christ Church opened the meeting. After a business session lasting two hours, the Mayor of the City, Mr. Cuthbert, and a member of District Number 6, Mrs. Long, gave cordial addresses of welcome. The response was made by Mary R. Batterham. After thanking the historic city for the many favors shown to the nurses, she gave a short history of the association and its members from 1890. The President, M. Pearl Weaver, gave a synopsis of the work during the year which, on account of legislative work, had been an unusually strenuous one. In the afternoon the Private Duty Section convened, Mary Oldham, Chairman. Dr. Royal S. Copeland of New York spoke of nurses as the doughboys of the medical profession, and contrasted the nurses of this country with the bare-footed, poorly fed nurse that he saw in Russia, last year. The influence of a Good Nurse in the Home, was a very good paper contributed by a patient. Frances M. Ott, Chairman of the Private Duty Section of the American Nurses' Association, was appealed to many times for advice and counsel and gave a fine address at the evening session, in her happy style, on Applied Psychology in Private Nursing. At the close of the afternoon session, a reception was given by the Raleigh Woman's Club. On May 30, after election of officers for the State Association, the League of Nursing Education, Mary P. Laxton, chairman, took charge of the meetings. Two very important discussions were in order. One on League organization, led by E. A. Kelley, and another by Fannie V. Andrews, on Curriculum and Standardization of Text Books. Dorothy Hayden read a paper

on Importance of School Records, and another was sent by Mary M. Clyde on Application of Theoretical Instruction to the Practical Needs of the Hospital. Jane Van de Vrede of Georgia and Frances M. Ott, each gave a talk to North Carolina graduates, urging them to form alumnae associations in their respective schools. At the evening session, addresses on Value of Organization in Social Endeavor by C. C. Taylor, Ph.D., of the State College, and on Leadership, by Charles E. Waddell, President of Biltmore Hospital, both helped solve many social and religious problems which confront all members of the profession. On May 31, Public Health Sessions were held, M. Pearl Weaver presiding. Nutrition Classes in Public Schools was the first paper read and some very interesting data were given. Katherine Myers, State supervisor of the Public Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, spoke of the nurses' work in the Newbern fire disaster. Jane Van de Vrede gave a talk on Weakness in Strength, and Elizabeth G. Fox, President of the N.O.P.H.N., spoke on the necessity of elevating the educational standard of the Public Health service. The State Association decided to affiliate with the Woman's Legislative Council of the State. Mary L. Wyche, at the close of the meeting, when the new officers were introduced, made a gracious speech, thanking the retiring president for her devotion to the duties of her office, during her term and especially for the way in which she conducted the meetings. The secretary, Harriet Lhowski being sick, Mildred Sherwood acted as secretary pro tem. Through the efforts of Rose M. Ehrenfelt, Supervising nurse of the State Board of Health, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, several delightful functions were in order: a reception and dance at the Raleigh Woman's Club; a dinner to the officers and visiting nurses by two married nurses, Mesdames Barbee and Wyatt; a tea and Occupational Therapy exhibit at the State Hospital; a drive by the Chamber of Commerce; a supper by District No. 6, at the Woman's Club, followed by an amateur dramatic performance of hospital scenes from Bringing up of Father amid much applause. Officers elected are: State Association, President, Blanche Stafford,

Winston-Salem; secretary, Edna Heinzeling, Winston-Salem; chairman, League of Nursing Education, Emily A. Holman, Rutherford; chairman, Public Health Section, John C. Hanna, Asheville; chairman, Private Duty Section, Estelle Torrence, Charlotte. A PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE was held on June 1 and 2, under the auspices of the State Board of Health, with 80 nurses in attendance. This was conducted by Rose M. Ehrenfeld and Marie T. Phelan, the latter, Consulting Public Health nurse of the Federal Children's Bureau. Dr. Albert Anderson of the State Hospital gave a talk on Mental Hygiene. Public Health nursing in its many phases was discussed. Asheville.—THE MINNERYTHEN HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June.

Ohio: THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its annual meeting in Akron, May 3 and 4. The following officers were elected: President, Augusta M. Condit, Columbus; president-elect, Blanche Pfisterhorn, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, Mary Deaver, Cincinnati, and Clara Brown, Akron; secretary, Lucille Grapes, 797 E. Fulton St., Columbus; treasurer, Nettie Dreyell, Lima, Columbus.—THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT has appointed Augusta E. Condit Director of the Department of Nursing. THE MT. CARMEL SCHOOL FOR NURSES held graduating exercises for a class of 12 at Mt. Carmel Chapel on May 28. Bishop Hartley conferred the diplomas. A reception followed. Cleveland.—The members of the Academy of Medicine and the nursing organizations of the city united in a service held at Trinity Cathedral on May 12, under the auspices of St. Barnabas Guild, on the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale. It was a beautiful and impressive service. Flowers were laid on the altar in memory of Isabel Hampton Robb and Jane A. Delano. Claribel Wheeler, Mt. Sinai Hospital, has resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of Nurses, Washington University School of Nursing, St. Louis, succeeding Helen Wood, who will, later, become the first superintendent of the new University School in Rochester, N. Y. THE MT. SINAI HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 in June. Lima.—ST. RITA'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of five on June 1. Cincinnati.—DISTRICT 8 met at the Nurses' Residence, Mercy Hospital,

Hamilton, May 22. Officers of the Public Health Section for the coming year: Mary Fisher, Chairman; Mrs. Louise Teicher, vice-chairman; Margaret Kaufman, secretary. The delegates to the State Convention gave their reports. Marguerite Fagan reported on the League of Nursing Education and the Public Health Section; Emma Ardill reported on the State Association and the Private Duty Section. The Sisters and Nurses of Mercy Hospital assisted by the Women's Auxiliary had planned a delightful programme of music and dancing by little girls, after which delicious refreshments were served on the lawn. CHRIST HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting and banquet at the Hotel Gibson, May 18. There were 118 present and a class of 22 were taken into the association. Besides the regular business, a very interesting report was given by the delegates to the State Convention. The treasurer's annual report showed that the Association had contributed toward the Jane A. Delano Fund, the Veterans' Memorial Fund and the Nurses' Relief Fund during the past year. Officers for the following year are: Louise Schroeder, president; Mable Hannaberry, vice-president, and May Schrimper, secretary. The Cincinnati General Hospital graduated a class of 24 in June. Hamilton.—MERCY HOSPITAL held its annual commencement exercises at the High School Auditorium on May 15, Reverend Francis Kelly, Diocesan Director of Hospitals of Cincinnati, was the principal speaker of the evening. Darrell Joyce, Superintendent of the Public Schools, gave the introductory address. The diplomas and medals were presented to the class by Dr. Mark Milikin, chief of staff. The Matthias Scholarship of \$500 was divided among the four graduates. Alumnus Day was celebrated on May 16, beginning with high mass, when Father Alexander gave a talk to the class. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Association was held. Helen Taylor read a paper on Private Duty Nursing. The following members were chosen officers of the association for the coming year: Helen Taylor, president; Katherine Barry, vice-president; Josephine Klumba, secretary; Irene Ruhl, treasurer; Anna Murphy, auditor. At six o'clock the members were the guests of Dr. Mark Milikin



at the Butler County Country Club. THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION gave a dance and card party in April for the purpose of raising the money to pay the remainder of their obligation to the Florence Nightingale Centenary Foundation. The affair was a great success in every way. The nurses have given one or two other similar affairs and each one has been a success.

**Ashtabula.**—THE ASHTABULA GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June. **Attica.**—A "Road of Remembrance" was dedicated recently along the Scioto trail near Attica, in honor of Edith Ayres, the first American Red Cross nurse to give up her life in the World War. The memorial trees extend for a distance of a mile.

**Oregon:** A PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE was held in Portland, June 11 and 12, for health officers and public health nurses. **MULTNOMAH HOSPITAL** graduated a class of seven on June 1; **St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL**, a class of 26 in June. **Medford.**—SACRED HEART HOSPITAL graduated a class of three in June.

**Pennsylvania:** THE BILL FOR AMENDING THE LAW for nurse registration passed both houses and was signed by the Governor. It will be printed in full, later. An all-nurse board has been secured. **Anshland.**—THE STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 19 in June. **Bradford.**—BRADFORD HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 in June. **Danville.**—THE GEORGE F. GIBBS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of eight in June. **Meadville.**—DISTRICT No. 7 held a regular meeting at Christ Church, May 24. Luncheon was served by the City Hospital Alumnae. Delegates were present from Erie, Warren, Oil City, Franklin, Mercer, and Corry. Professor Hutchens of Meadville Theological Seminary gave an interesting lecture on Psychology. At the close of the afternoon session, tea was served by the Spencer Hospital Alumnae. **Philadelphia.**—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE CHRISTY HILL HOSPITAL held its annual meeting in Vaux Hall, June 5. The following officers were elected: President, Elsie Great; first vice-president, Alice Dene; secretary, Mrs. John E. Green; treasurer, Mrs. Charles G. Hall. Graduation exercises were held on May 25, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, for a class of

six. Mrs. J. Brinton Cox, president of the hospital, addressed the class and the prizes were presented by Dr. Norris Vaux, to Ruth Britsch, Ruth Risley and Katherine Donaldson. Dancing followed the exercises. **St. Mary's HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL** held graduating exercises for a class of twelve, on May 10, Cardinal Dougherty presiding. In the evening the Alumnae held a reunion banquet and dance, at which the graduates were guests. **THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL** held graduating exercises for a class of nine, on May 16. Several speakers addressed the class, including Hortense Snowdon, Dean of Women of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill, of the staff of the Woman's Hospital. The Alumnae entertained the graduates at a delightful lawn party and tea at the home of Miss Coe, in Overbrook, May 23. Plans are being made for a reunion of all of the Woman's Hospital graduates, in the form of a banquet, which will take place next fall. All graduates are requested to send their addresses and the year in which they graduated, to Miss C. K. Swank, Director of Nurses, Woman's Hospital, 2137 North College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. **MT. SENAI HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises on June 7 for a class of three. **THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION** of the School gave a dance in honor of the graduating class on May 12 at the Nurses' Home. The Association held its regular meeting on May 25, the greater part of the evening was devoted to revision of by-laws. After all business was disposed of, an address was given by Helen F. Greaney, President of the First District Association. **FRANKFORD HOSPITAL** graduated a class of seven in June; **THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH**, a class of five on June 6. **Nanticoke.**—THE STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of six on June 1. **Palmerston.**—THE PALMERSTON HOSPITAL graduated a class of five on June 20. **Pittsburgh.**—DIANA G. NULLEMAN, who has been Executive Secretary of the Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, has resigned after three years of splendid work, to take up social service work in Tennessee. **THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL** suffered loss by fire on May 31, the central part of the hospital being destroyed. Mrs. Ford, the Superintendent, was out of

town; Laura E. Wilson, Superintendent of Nurses, was cut off from the rest of the building and was carried by fireman down a ladder, after which, undaunted, she directed nurses and attendants, all of whom worked so well that no child was lost and none was badly frightened. **THE MONTFORD HOSPITAL ALUMNAE** entertained the six graduates of 1923 with a dinner at Sanders Inn on May 15. Miss Kram and Miss Noel were also guests. **THE PITTSBURGH CITY HOME AND HOSPITALS** held commencement exercises at Mayview for a class of six on June 6. A reception and dance followed. **PARRAVANT HOSPITAL** graduated a class of eight in June; **THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL**, a class of nine in June. **WATSON.**—**WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL** graduated a class of eight in June. **Reading.**—**THE READING HOSPITAL** held its thirty-third commencement at the Orpheum Theatre on May 18, for a class of 13. The address was given by C. H. Graman, D.D. The diplomas were presented by Frank S. Livinood. Presentation of the medal, class of 1922, was by Dr. Wellington A. Lobkicher; announcement of the Alumnae Scholarship by Edna M. Hain; presentation of the hospital badge, class of 1924, Carrie H. Tucker. The alumnae scholarship is a memorial to three graduates who died in service during the World War,—Eleanor Canidy, Marie Eldell, and Mary J. Scheirer. Eighty graduates of the school attended the exercises, in uniform, and marched after the graduating class, student body and faculty. On May 12, the Alumnae held a reception at the Nurses' Home in honor of the class.

**Rhode Island: Pawtucket.**—**THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL** was addressed at its regular meeting, May 9, by Elizabeth Bury, who told of her work in the Near East. The Association gave a dance for the graduating class on June 5. Graduating exercises were held earlier in the day for a class of 17. **Providence.**—**GRACE L. MCINTYRE** has been made Superintendent of Nurses of the Rhode Island Hospital. **THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION** has issued the first number of *The Echo*, which is to appear three times a year. It is full of items of interest to the members. Grace L. Burdick, who has been in charge of the Out-patient Department

of the Hospital, was given a surprise party before her marriage, and was presented with \$100 in gold. **THE RHODE ISLAND INDUSTRIAL NURSES' CLUB** has been holding bi-monthly meetings during the past year. An address was given by Elizabeth Ahern O'Neill, the first Woman Representative elected to the Rhode Island Legislature, who spoke on the methods employed by that body and of the action taken on several Welfare Bills which she had been instrumental in having presented. She also gave very interesting accounts of her general work in the Legislature. Catherine Colton, Physical Director of the Women's College, Brown University, gave a helpful talk on Posture, illustrating this subject by demonstrating corrective measures for Health Promotion in special and varied cases. A visit was made to the Sophia Little Home, one of the Social Agencies in Providence dealing with special problems of girls. An invitation was extended to the nurses by the Social Workers in connection with the Providence Charity Organization Society and a pleasant and helpful evening was spent at one of their Social Centers. The Club's membership is steadily increasing, due to the large number of nurses who are being employed in the various manufacturing centers of Rhode Island. **Newport.**—**THE NEWPORT HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 15 in June.

**South Carolina: Columbia.**—**THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 12 in June.

**South Dakota: Madison.**—**THE NEW MADISON HOSPITAL** graduated a class of five in June. **Mitchell.**—**THE METHODIST STATE HOSPITAL** graduated a class of eight in June.

**Tennessee: Chattanooga.**—**THE WEST-ELLIS PRIVATE HOSPITAL** graduated a class of seven in June. **Nashville.**—**THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 17 in June.

**Texas: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS** held its sixteenth annual meeting at Waco, May 15-17. One hundred and fifty nurses registered. Some members traveled thirty-six hours, some thirty-two, and the shortest time traveled by any nurse was five hours. The first morning was given up to business routine, with invocation, address of welcome by the Mayor, response by Miss E. L. Brient, of San Antonio, and address

of the President, Helen T. Holliday, of Dallas. The annual report of the Secretary showed that the membership had increased from 522 in 1921, to 913 in 1923. The Treasurer reported that the cost of the legislative work was less than \$1200, all of which was given by the ten district associations of the State. The Deane Fund reported \$110 sent in; the Nurses' Relief reported \$471.30. The *Journal* chairman's report was not as good as she had hoped, but special chairmen having been appointed in some cities, and nurses sending in individual subscriptions, had materially reduced her total. The report of the Seattle meeting by Miss Brient was greatly enjoyed and created so much enthusiasm that plans are already being made to take at least fifty nurses to Detroit in 1924. At noon a luncheon for Public Health Nurses was given. The afternoon session was given entirely to the report of the Legislative Committee. At six p. m., a dinner for Private Duty nurses in charge of Ella R. Arbosa, of Waco, was held at the Manhattan Cafe. At eight o'clock papers and discussions on Private Duty were listened to. A talk by Mrs. John Granberry, of Georgetown, editor of the *New Citizens*, on the work of the Joint Legislative Committee of women at Austin was greatly enjoyed, and the Nurses' Association is proud to be affiliated with the League of Women Voters, which she represented. Dr. Duggin, of Waco, also spoke, paying a very high tribute to the work of the graduate nurse as an associate of the physician and surgeon. *Wednesday morning*, the League of Nursing Education convened, and after the usual routine of business, held the following programme: Courses in Public Schools for Student Nurses, by Miss Barbour, of Austin. The Report of the Rockefeller Foundation, by Ella Read, of Galveston. Teaching Schools of Nursing, by Miss Gardner, Dallas, Texas. Play for Nurses, by Amanda Stoltzfus, University of Texas, Austin. Plans were made to combine the Nutrition Institute with the League of Nursing Education Institute, this coming year, and hold it for five days, probably in February. *Wednesday afternoon* the Public Health Nursing Organization completed its organization, adopted its constitution and by-laws and then proceeded with the follow-

ing speakers on the programme: Dr. Beasley, State Health Officer; Olive Chapman, Supervisor of the S. W. Division, Red Cross; Mary Kennedy, Supervising Field Nurse of Texas; Mrs. Bess Leadbetter, Secretary of the Child Hygiene Bureau; Ella Yeager, State Inspector of Maternity Homes; Edith Hershey, Home Extension Department of the University of Texas; Martha Juve, Denton County Nurse. Mr. Mitchell, of State Health Department, entertained the audience by teaching the Public Health Nurses how to draw cartoons to illustrate their reports. *Thursday, May 17*, was given up to reports from the eleven district associations. Every one showed a very healthy condition of the district financially and in membership and work. A paper by Miss S. J. McIntyre, a missionary nurse to the Navajo Indians, at Farmington, N. M., was read and enjoyed. A paper on Nursing Ethics, by Arline McDonald, of Temple, was very inspiring. Many student nurses attended the sessions, and Miss Matula, a student nurse in Providence Sanitarium, Waco, gave a paper on her impressions of the meeting. The sum of \$60 was voted for Miss McIntyre and her work; \$25 for the relief of the Russian nurses, and \$100 for the Nurses' Relief Fund. The banquet held at Spring Lake club house was a great success, with one hundred and sixty-three nurses present. The tables were beautiful, the menu cards in the colors of the State Association contained pictures of those nurses who have served the Association as its Presidents. A Louise Dietrich, Secretary, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee, was presented at this time with a very handsome suitcase with complete fittings and twenty dollars in gold, as a token of appreciation from the members of the district associations of the State. Fifteen student nurses were guests at this banquet. Officers elected are: President, Mary Grigsby, Providence Hospital, Waco; vice-presidents, Ella Read, Galveston; Mrs. C. R. Hannah, Dallas, and Agnes Hogg, Paris; secretary-treasurer, A. Louise Dietrich, El Paso; Helen Holliday, Dallas; Jane Duffy, Austin; Gladys Lantinger, Waco. The meeting place for 1924 will be Dallas. Officers for League of Nursing Education: President Ella Read, Galveston; secretary-treasurer, Jane Duffy, Austin. Public Health Nurses'

Organization: President, Jane Duffy, Austin; secretary, Ella Yeager, Austin. Waco.—PROVIDENCE SANITARIUM graduated a class of eight in June.

Vermont:—THE VERMONT STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the New Sherwood Hotel, Burlington, May 25, with sixty members present. The morning session was taken up with reports of officers and committees. A luncheon was held in the Grill Room. After luncheon there was a brief programme of speaking by Elizabeth Van Patten, Burlington; Mrs. J. Blakely, Montpelier; Mrs. R. A. Lawler, Springfield. Responses were given by Katherine Kinsly and Anastasia Correy. The afternoon was given to reading and discussion of the proposed law for state registration. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was given to the Committee of Arrangements for its splendid work for the New England convention which had just closed. Officers for the coming year are: President, Mabel Ware, Burlington; vice-president, Amelia Perkins, Burlington; secretary, Mrs. Rose A. Lawler, Springfield; directors, Elizabeth Van Patten, Anastasia Correy.

Virginia: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA held its twenty-third annual convention and the State League of Nursing Education held its fifth annual convention at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, May 23-25. May 23, the morning began with a breakfast. At ten, there was a business meeting, with an address of welcome by Mayor George Aballe; response by Blanche Webb; President's address, L. L. Odom; reports of officers and committees. In the afternoon, the delegate to the Seattle convention gave her report. In the evening addresses were given on History of the State Association, Agnes Randolph; Care of Crippled Children, William Tate Graham, M.D. On May 24, two section meetings were held. Private Duty Section had papers on In Defence of Private Duty Nursing, Katherine Sorrell; The Call to Private Nursing, Cornelia Boyd; Maternity Work in the Home, L. P. Walker. Caroline Terry was chairman. The Public Health Section, Alice Dugger, chairman, had as its programme: State Plan for Rural Sanitation, Dr. H. McG. Robertson; Standards for Public Health Nursing, I. Malinda Havey; Training Nurses for Public Health

through a Visiting Nurse Association, Jeanette Woods; Preparing Pupil Nurses for Public Health Work, Mrs. Ruth H. Phillips; Value of Public Health Nursing from the Community Standpoint, Rev. B. Duval Chambers. An alumnae luncheon was held at 1 p. m. Afternoon Session, Having the Community Work with the Nurse, Powhatan Stone; Development of Child Hygiene, Marie T. Folsom. At 4, there was an automobile drive. The evening session at the Second Baptist Church was under the auspices of the State League. Dr. Howard Randhalar gave the address. May 25 was given to the State League meetings. The President, Virginia Thatcher of Roanoke presided. The meeting was well attended. Perhaps the most interesting feature was the exhibition of a model class room with full equipment. Lists of all articles used in this equipment were distributed to all the Superintendents. The League officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Martha V. Baylor, St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond; vice-president, Nora Spencer Hammer, Richmond; secretary, Honora D. Moonaw, Stuart Circle Hospital; treasurer, Florence A. Bishop, Kings Daughter's Hospital, Portsmouth; executive committee, Rose Z. Van Vort, S. Virginia Thatcher, Ethel Smith.

Washington: Seattle.—PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 26 in June. Spokane.—THE DRACOVERS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on June 1. Tacoma.—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 on June 20; TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL, a class of 18 on June 7. Yakima.—ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of five in June.

West Virginia: Charleston.—THE KANAWHA VALLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of four on June 28. Clarksburg.—THE MASSIE HOSPITAL graduated a class of two on June 5.

Wisconsin: Kenosha.—ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of one in June. Green Bay.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven on June 7. Janesville.—MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of nine in June. Madison.—MADISON GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of ten in June; MARION SAWYER HOSPITAL, a class of two in June. Milwaukee.—THURTY HOSPITAL graduated a class of ten on June 15. On May 24, the



Alumnus Association of the Milwaukee County Hospital entertained the graduating class at a dinner dance at the Hotel Pfister, and on May 15 gave a benefit card and bunco party at the club house for the club. The Private Duty Section of the Fourth and Fifth Districts on May 8 met with the hospital superintendents. Various problems were discussed. May 22, the South Side Social Workers Conference met at St. John's Guild Hall for lunch. Cases were presented by the Visiting Nurses' Association and the School Welfare Department. May 18, the Wisconsin Nurses' Club held the monthly meeting at the club house. Dr. Francis Murphy spoke on the new treatment for diabetes. The annual meeting of the Tenth District was held at the Luther Hospital, May 8. Election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Hans Wagner; vice-presidents, Sister Agnella and Elizabeth Burr; secretary, Florence Hasley; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Baird. A musical programme was rendered and a luncheon served at 4:30. Racine.—St. Mary's Hospital graduated a class of six in June. Oshkosh.—THE SIXTH DISTRICT held its annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, May 23. Previous to the meeting about thirty nurses attended a luncheon at the Hotel Athens, where Mrs. M. Featherstone, Nutrition expert of the Elizabeth McCormick Foundation of Chicago, was guest of honor. Many of the nurses after luncheon went to the exhibit at the Beech Vocational School, where the health exhibit under the direction of Mrs. Emily F. Nelson brought much favorable comment. At 2:30 Mrs. Featherstone gave a most instructive and inspiring talk on "Nutrition and the Malnourished Child." The business meeting comprised the reports of the various officers and committees of the past year. The association has given active support to the State Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Nurses' Relief Fund, the Jane Delano Memorial Fund and the relief work among the stricken Russian nurses. Through the redistricting of the state, the district loses the counties of Manitowish and Calumet and gains Outagamie, Waushara and northern part of Dodge County. There was an election of officers and the following were chosen: President, Kathryn Wolman; vice-pres-

idents, Mrs. E. C. Arneman and Margaret Foley; secretary, Mrs. R. Bitter; treasurer, Ester Allen; directors, Ellen Stuart, Jemina Bell, Helen Stimpson, Mrs. E. C. Nelson and Ellis J. Walker. There were almost 100 in attendance, larger than the association has members! there are about 80 members in the association. The attendance proves that the organization has not only the loyalty of its members, but the interest of its friends. Marshfield.—THE EIGHTH DISTRICT held its annual meeting in the St. Joseph's Hospital Auditorium, May 15. Five new members were admitted. Ten dollars was given to the Jane Delano Memorial Fund. Dr. W. G. Sexton addressed the nurses on Nursing Problems of the Day from a Layman's Viewpoint. Mary A. Wheeler gave a very interesting paper on anesthesia as used at the present time. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Emma Long; vice-presidents, Sister Bartholomea and Ruby McKenzie; secretary, Mary Wenner; treasurer, Alma Zimmerman; directors, Ione Levate, Helen Joch and Mary MacDonald. After the meeting a luncheon was served by the Sisters of the Hospital.

#### BIRTHS

To Mrs. W. H. Griffin (Sara Alexander, class of 1920, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, Beatrice Marie, April 24.

To Mrs. E. D. Hahley (Stella M. Beatty, Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago), a son, Jack, April 11.

To Mrs. Floyd Farner (Hazel Bethel, class of 1921, Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital), a son, March 17.

To Mrs. Jack Lawler (Helen Bigelow, class of 1918, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, May 15.

To Mrs. Edward F. Blandford (Lydia M. Bracken, class of 1918, City Hospital, Bloomington, Indiana), a son, William Edward, May 18.

To Mrs. L. W. Leonard (Lillian E. Burdorf, Army School of Nursing), a daughter, March 25.

To Mrs. Ed. Ferguson (Martha Casteel, class of 1914, Julia F. Burnham Hospital, Champaign, Ill.), a daughter, Harriet Louise, May 28.



To Mrs. Vernon McConachie (Chloe Clark, class of 1921, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis), a daughter, May 4.

To Mrs. Edward J. Saari (Matilda Clogberg, class of 1914, Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, Wis.), a daughter, May 26.

To Mrs. J. A. Torrance (Bernadette E. Dillon, St. Joseph's Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.), a son, March 3.

To Mrs. Al Somers (C. Donovan, Mercy Hospital, Chicago), a son, April 14.

To Mrs. Harold Schaeffer Miller (Marie Hennberg, class of 1917, Norwegian Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), a daughter, May 22.

To Mrs. George Leferts (Harriet Ellis, class of 1910, Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, April 8.

To Mrs. Cunningham (Helen Fennenden, class of 1921, Milwaukee County Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis.), a daughter, May 21.

To Mrs. Albert S. Breneman (Hazel C. Frederick, class of 1914, Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, Claire Frederick, April 18.

To Mrs. Elmer Funkhouser (Margaret L. Gerin, class of 1917, Indianapolis City Hospital), a daughter, Mary Josephine, May 28.

To Mrs. F. R. Hammersten (Julia Hamargren, class of 1913, Mounds Park Hospital, St. Paul), a daughter, in May.

To Mrs. Charles Howe (Florence E. Hardwick, class of 1917, Metropolitan Hospital School of Nursing, Welfare Island, New York City), a daughter, April 17.

To Mrs. Shepard Simonsen (Dora B. Hickey, class of 1918, Metropolitan Hospital School of Nursing, Welfare Island, New York City), a daughter, April 20.

To Mrs. Ruth Shurtleff Hobart (class of 1918, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), a son, Russell Adams, April 15.

To Mrs. Carlton Wertz (Ethel Hurthurt, class of 1912, Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.), a son, Carlton Junior, in March.

To Mrs. Paul Stecher (Eunice Lansen, class of 1921, St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma, Wash.), a son, Paul, April 26.

To Mrs. Marion Douglas La Pointe (class of 1920, Hospital of the Good Shepard, Syracuse, N. Y.), a daughter, May 18.

To Mrs. Edwin Dickey (Ethel Long, class

of 1917, Flower Hospital, New York City), a son, May 9.

To Mrs. Brian Sward (Margaret M. MacMillan, class of 1919, Metropolitan Hospital School of Nursing, Welfare Island, New York City), a son, April 29.

To Mrs. Kanoo Oguri (Augusta Nagahama, class of 1919, Metropolitan Hospital School of Nursing, Welfare Island, New York City), a daughter, May 1.

To Mrs. R. A. Kasper (Ida Nelson, class of 1916, Mounds Park Hospital, St. Paul), a son, in May.

To Mrs. Harry J. Hurley (Elizabeth Niland, Mercy Hospital, Chicago), a daughter, May 18.

To Mrs. James Caldwell (Mary Paul, class of 1920, City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio), a daughter, Mary Trevi, April 11.

To Mrs. F. J. Raway (Minnie Peters, class of 1915, St. John's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.), a daughter, in May.

To Mrs. Stanley Wilton (Florence Padington, class of 1919, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence), a son, Leslie Sachir, March 16.

To Mrs. J. Leonard (Olive Bolmer, class of 1920, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa), a daughter, May 1.

To Mrs. Charles G. Hall (Theodora Stackhouse, class of 1913, Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, Lucy, May 12.

To Mrs. Joseph Fitting (Marie Steenland, class of 1920, Penna. General Hospital, Pottsville, N. J.), a daughter, Ruth Marie, April 22.

To Mrs. A. R. Ringoen (Sunle Steenland, class of 1911, St. Paul), a daughter, in May.

To Mrs. Kenneth Reed (Dorsey Wiseman, class of 1918, Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor), a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, June 2.

To Mrs. Hugh O'Hara (Margaret Woods, class of 1921, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, April 27.

#### MARRIAGES

Gladys E. Akam (class of 1921, Corry Hospital, Corry, Pa.), to Ivan E. Smith, May 25. At home, Corry.

Helen Viola Armbruster (class of 1917, Lehigh Hospital, Philadelphia), to Charles S. Dickinson, June 5. At home, Buffalo, N. Y.

Grace Beaman (Park Clinical Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), to Ralph Avery, April 26.

**Natalie Marie Bergman** (class of 1921, St. Luke's Hospital, Marquette, Mich.), to Jerome Powers, M.D., May 24. At home, in Tennessee.

**Elizabeth Blackburn** (class of 1922, City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio), to Walter Dressler, May 9. At home, Portsmouth, O.

**Phyllis Brown** (class of 1921, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa), to A. A. Eggleston, M.D., May 16. At home, Montana.

**Constance D. Bryson** (Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago), to Robert Thorn, April 4.

**Suzanna Carriker** (Highland Hospital, Asheville, N. C.), to Charles Atkins, May 31. At home, Asheville.

**Elizabeth B. Casey** (Sacred Heart Hospital, Manchester, N. H.), to Arthur J. Hartnett, June 5.

**Edna P. Cundill** (class of 1920, Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Ia.), to Joseph Coughlin, May 15.

**Blanche Denton** (class of 1920, City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio), to Rev. Christian Wessel, May 7. At home, Greenville, Ohio.

**Lucy A. Dennis** (class of 1920, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio), to Carl March, April 9. At home, Jefferson, O.

**May Ruth Dougherty** (class of 1923, Biltmore Hospital, Biltmore, N. C.), to Frank T. Arthur, June 3. At home, Biltmore.

**Eileen L. Dukas** (class of 1920, Mobile Infirmary, Mobile, Ala.), to George Harris, May 10. At home, Mobile.

**Rose Ernstmeyer** (class of 1920, Lutheran Hospital, York, Neb.), to Arthur Trute, April 22. At home, Seward, Neb.

**Jessie C. Fraser** (class of 1913, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence), to Henry Hunt Watson, April 3.

**Hope Fuller** (class of 1920, Indianapolis City Hospital), to Charles O. Grinslade, May 30. At home, Broad Ripple, Indiana.

**Miss Graves** (Public Health nurse, Peoria, Ill.), to Martin Coogan, June 6.

**Mabel H. Gonet** (class of 1922, Norwegian Lutheran Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Donald M. Duglas, April 4. At home, Flushing, L. I.

**Ethel Huntley** (class of 1921, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y.), to Elbridge Teel, May 19. At home, Medford, Mass.

**Della Jacobs** (St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth), to Thomas Brown, in June. At home, Grand Forks, N. D.

**Elsie Lamphere** (class of 1921, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa), to E. E. Jones, M.D., June 9. At home, Des Moines, Iowa.

**Martha Kiern** (Army School of Nursing), to Farley Clifton Broyles, March 12.

**Lydia Kruse** (class of 1922, Lutheran Hospital, York, Neb.), to Ed. Tyner, May 15. At home, Cairo, Neb.

**Ruth Lamphere** (class of 1917, Madison General Hospital, Madison, Wis.), to Luther A. Leitz, March 15.

**Vivian E. Lawrence** (Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago), to John Hahn Pratt, M.D., April 18. At home, Manchester, N. Y.

**Margaret MacArthur** (St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth, Minn.), to John Gillis, in June. At home, Hibbing, Minn.

**Mary Elizabeth McGiffin** (class of 1920, St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen, Wash.), to William Victor Bennett, April 25. At home, Tacoma, Wash.

**Elizabeth C. McPherson**, to David Weick, Jr., May 9. At home, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Naomi McShane** (Mercy Hospital, Chicago), to Alfred J. Christenson, June 9.

**Helen Martin** (class of 1921, Milwaukee County Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis.), to D. Sprague, in May. At home, Milwaukee.

**Pearl Mash** (class of 1921, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Michael Yates, June 6.

**Stella Metzner** (class of 1923, City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio), to Joseph Kennedy, April 7. At home, Springfield, Ohio.

**Theresa Elizabeth Murphy** (class of 1921, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Joseph E. Sanders, M.D., June 6. At home, Delmont, Pa.

**Alice O'Conner** (Mercy Hospital, Chicago), to Stace C. Crowl, May 24.

**Alice May Ostrom** (Army School of Nursing), to Oliver M. Spaeth, March 31. At home, Evansville, Minn.

**Katharine Dorrance Parks** (class of 1921, St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.), to Marcus W. Crenshaw, May 23. At home, Huntington, W. Va.

**Eugenia Marguerite Picardo** (class of 1920, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to

George H. Traugh, M.D., June 6. At home, Fairmont, W. Va.

Edith Pihlsted (class of 1922, Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, R. I.), to James Russell, June 12. At home, Pawtucket.

Irene Rudolph (class of 1921, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Lawrence A. Dinkel, May 22. At home, Pittsburgh.

Martha Schinhol (class of 1921, Lutheran Hospital, York, Neb.), to Karl Grattopp, June 12. At home, Vanage, Neb.

Mrs. Elsie Story (class of 1916, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), to George A. Heran, May 12. At home, Stoneham, Mass.

Harriet L. Vail (class of 1909, St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.), to William Green, March 23. At home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Laura Williamson (class of 1907, south Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to T. H. Bailey Whipple, May 4. At home, Pittsburgh.

#### DEATHS

Frances Leah Brand (class of 1915, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.), June 2, in South Britain, Conn. Miss Brand had not been well since last fall and suffered a nervous breakdown several months ago. Following her graduation she took a postgraduate course at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. During 1917 she held a responsible position in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, and during the World War she served as a Red Cross Nurse, being located in Columbia, S. C. To few persons are given the charm of personality, the vivacity of expression, and the power of making devoted friends, which were possessed by Miss Brand. She was buried from the home of her father, La Moure, N. D.

Clara L. Cole (class of 1909, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia), suddenly, on May 23. Miss Cole served with Base Hospital No. 10, in France. She was an active worker and faithful member of her alumnae association and of Helen Fairchild Post 412, American Legion. Her sudden death was a great shock to her many friends. She was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, with military honors.

Loretta M. Duffy (class of 1915, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence), on April 4. Miss Duffy had been ill, but was better and went to Fall River, where she had a cardiac attack and died very suddenly. She was a fine woman, a credit to her profession and will be greatly missed.

Winifred Evans (class of 1904, Illinois Training School, Chicago), on March 22, in Los Angeles, California, of diabetes.

Mrs. I. Timmerman (Johanna Fischer, class of 1914, Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.), on May 30. Mrs. Timmerman with her husband and eighteen months' old daughter were in their automobile, and all were instantly killed by a fast train, at Elm Hill Crossing, not far from their home in New Britain. Miss Fischer did private duty nursing, also industrial nursing, before her marriage. Six Bridgeport nurses attended the funeral.

Mrs. Paul Johnson (Anna Floyd, class of 1921, Lakeside Hospital, Chicago, Ill.), on June 7, at her home in Morocco, Ind., after a long illness.

Christina Grau (class of 1921, Synodical Presbyterian Hospital, Waterloo, Iowa, and graduate of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital), on October 27, at her home, Cedar Falls, Iowa, of scarlet fever. Miss Grau was a private duty nurse; she loved her work and never considered herself and her strength; she was caring for a scarlet fever patient when taken ill.

Mary C. Haarer, in June, at St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Miss Haarer was well known in Michigan and in Iowa. (A fuller notice will appear later.)

Katherine Belle Harper (class of 1903, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), May 17, at Brooklyn Hospital. Miss Harper did private duty nursing for a few years after graduation until her health failed. For three years she acted as registrar at the Club House and was unfailing in courtesy and interest with doctors, nurses and clients. Burial was at Montreal, Canada.

Nancy Jane Hicks (class of 1916, Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.), on April 8, at her home, in Sparks, Georgia. Miss Hicks had been in poor health the past two years; she

bore her sufferings with the greatest fortitude. Her unflinching good humor and cheerfulness endeared her to many friends.

Irene M. Jones (class of 1918, Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, Rhode Island), on May 2, after a short illness. Miss Jones was night supervisor of the hospital from January, 1919, to January, 1923. Since then she had been acting as anesthesiologist. Burial was at Deep Brook, Nova Scotia.

Cora Lund (class of 1921, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa), at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago.

Katherine Masterson, on May 20, after a short illness. Miss Masterson was with the Milwaukee Health Department as field nurse, for seven years. She was in service for eighteen months during the World War.

Elda Schwabe (class of 1921, Hospital of the Minnesota School for Feeble Minded, Faribault), on May 28, of diabetes mellitus. After graduation Miss Schwabe was Superintendent of Nurses at the Home Hospital, Slayton, Minn., for a few months. She resigned on account of her health. Miss Schwabe was buried in uniform with six nurses acting as pall bearers. She leaves many friends to mourn her untimely death.

Annie Taylor (class of 1915, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), on May 21, at Fall River, Mass. Miss Taylor leaves a host of friends, for every one who came in contact with her in a professional or social way, admired and loved her for her bright and happy disposition, and she endeared herself to her patients.

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"When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion should ever be adopted. It is an old and true maxim 'that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall.' So with men. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what he will, is the great highroad to his reason, and which, when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and his heart and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance harder than steel, and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a straw. Such is man and so must he be understood by those who would lead him even to his own best interests."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**ANIMAL PARASITES AND HUMAN DISEASES.** By A. C. Chandler, M.S., Ph.D., Instructor in Biology, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 528 pages, not including source material and index. Price, \$4.50.

It is the aim of the author to present the important facts of parasitology in such a manner as to make it useful to those interested in public health and preventive medicine. The book was written primarily for the laity, as the author believes the crying need of the present time is not so much addition to our knowledge of the cause, control, and prevention of disease, as the efficient application of what we already know. He believes it absolutely essential that the people as a whole be educated concerning the many subjects of vital importance with which the book deals, since at the present time our modern facilities for transportation bring the ends of the earth together, making it possible for any part of the world to be infected by any other part, under suitable conditions.

The table of contents is divided into three parts: The Protozoa, Worms, and Anthropods. Its content includes a history of syphilis, its transmission, diagnosis and treatment; detailed information concerning yellow fever and malaria, with a clear illustration of the life history of the malaria parasite; sleeping sickness is discussed and a full chapter is given to flies, mosquitoes, and insects.

Instead of detailed descriptions of parasites, the emphasis is placed on facts that will be of direct importance in

arousing more students in this branch of science.

The many illustrations have been done by the author from laboratory specimens and give more accurately what can be seen with the eye than does a photograph.

I believe the book would be of value for assigned readings for student nurses in classes in Household Economics, Bacteriology, and in the study of skin and venereal diseases.

ELSIE MAURER, R.N., B.S.,  
*New York City.*

**PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.** By Ordway Tead and Henry C. Metcalf, Ph.D. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. Price, \$5.

Dr. Metcalf is a lecturer in the course in Hospital Administration, Teachers College, Columbia. The book deals with human relations in industry, but as a matter of fact, the principles which it sets forth are applicable to other groups of workers as well, to the variety of workers found in every hospital, even to groups of nurses associated together in visiting nurse associations, boards of health, and philanthropic organizations.

Emphasis is put from the beginning on the fact that workers are human beings and that they must be studied and treated as human beings with all their characteristic tendencies and impulses, hopes and aspirations, actions and reactions. Conflict and maladjustment come from a lack of such understanding or from failure to apply it.

Some of the chapters which will appeal particularly to administrators and educators are: Sources of Labor Supply,



Methods of Selection and Placement, Hours and Working Periods, Standards of Physical Working Conditions, Training Executives, Training Employees, Arousing Interest in Work, Transfer and Promotion.

Industrial nurses will find the whole book very helpful. From the standpoint of the community at large, the main interest of the book will be the later chapters dealing with some of the newer experiments in coöperation between employers and employees in industrial management.

CORINNA FRENCH, R.N., B.S.,  
*Philadelphia.*

**THE ART OF ANAESTHESIA.** By Paluel J. Flagg, M.D. Third edition revised. 136 illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$4.50.

This edition reviews and re-edits the first two editions and adds new material. It is intended for the use of the student interne and the general practitioner, but certain chapters are devoted to the nurse. In the new preface, Dr. Flagg frankly states his belief that gas-oxygen anesthesia has passed its peak of usefulness, and that a decided reversion to the use of ether has taken place. For this reason he emphasizes the administration of ether. On this point we disagree with Dr. Flagg. Nitrous oxid-oxygen anesthesia has by no means attained its peak, but in view of the fact that it is the least harmful of all the anesthetic agents available, we sincerely hope it will.

In the preface to the second edition, reprinted in this, he relegates the nurse anesthetist, to whom he refers constantly as a "lay anesthetist," ultimately to the realm of the technician. Fortunately

for the sake of anesthesia this, too, is quite beyond Dr. Flagg's ability to accomplish. Thoughtful and wise attention is being given to the question of educating the nurse. In view of the outstandingly good work now being done by the nurse we think we can promise improvement rather than deterioration.

After a very brief history of anesthesia, Dr. Flagg plunges, as the Scotch would say, into the "gist" of the matter. The concise way in which the phenomena of ether anesthesia are given and the administration explained fills us with admiration. We cannot, however, help feeling that a little more elaboration of certain points would make the book more helpful. The first part of the book is a very brief resume of the entire field of anesthesia under the three heads: general, local, and mixed anesthesia. The subject of administration is then taken up under the captions of induction, maintenance, and recovery. The different positions on the table are also explained and illustrated, and posture paralysis is touched upon. The stage of recovery under the heading "recovery by crisis and recovery by lysis" is well given. The suggestions for the control of nausea are helpful. The instruction for the nurse is rather too brief, but does cover the essential points.

In Chapter 3, Dr. Flagg takes up in a practical way the signs of anesthesia, putting rightly the respiratory signs first. The subject matter on artificial respiration is well given and helpful.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the general consideration and illustration of different methods in administration of ether. Following this, without any obvious reason for the dissertation, Dr. Flagg gives a description of an ether clinic in which,

presumably, a nurse anesthetist is in charge. That the judgment passed is prejudiced and severe is evident and takes away the sense of fairness which so well written a text book should present.

The vapor method of oral insufflation and intrapharyngeal inhalations is well discussed and well illustrated, as is also intratracheal inhalation which, we agree with the author, is "a method of expediency and not a method of choice."

In the chapter devoted to ethyl chlorid the closed method of administration is favored by the author. The two definite dangers of the anesthetic are clearly put. In the chapter devoted to chloroform, the fact that it is a protoplasmic poison is emphasized and the author clearly points out that it should be used with greatest caution, if at all. In the well illustrated chapters devoted to nitrous oxid, the subject of the use and care of cylinders and reducing gauges is very briefly outlined. The concession that nitrous oxid-oxygen anesthesia is most satisfactory from the point of view of the patient is interesting coming from an avowed ether enthusiast. The different methods of administration are briefly given. Under "trouble" the untoward reflexes and reactions and care of same are dealt with concisely. The description and use of several kinds of apparatus with illustrations follow, some excellent apparatus, however, being omitted.

In the description of an anoci-association clinic, the author implies that as far as the inhalation anesthesia is concerned, it is more a matter of form than a real ability of the anesthesia to control pain. Does he realize that he is making statements in regard to the

work of a very large surgical clinic where gas is the anesthetic of choice? The anoci-association clinic is a very important department, but in other clinics in this same hospital local anesthesia is not used, and the deeper zones of anesthesia required by the surgeons are secured by the anesthetist.

In regard to the safety of gas anesthesia, Dr. Flagg quotes ninety-one deaths reported by Dr. Baldwin. Recent statistics collected of the work of graduate nurses of The Lakeside School of Anesthesia in this country and in France shows a total of 112,581 cases with five deaths, or one death in 22,516 cases. This would seem to make nitrous oxid a fairly safe agent.

A short chapter on local anesthesia contains an instructive chart showing the relative sensitiveness of tissues. This is followed by one on spinal anesthesia.

The second part of the book deals with the duties of the nurse both to the patient and the anesthetist before, during, and after anesthesia. This chapter can be read with profit and covers the essential points. The chapter on emergency anesthesia is well illustrated. A very short chapter is devoted to the anesthetic record. A very well illustrated chapter is the one on aspirators, their use described, and the point of their value in throat surgery emphasized.

In presenting the patient's point of view, Dr. Flagg writes with sympathy and interest. The points of psychic control, which make this trying time so much more comfortable to the patient are, we think, not sufficiently elaborated.

In the appendix, artificial respiration and resuscitation by Meltzer's method are explained, illustrations given making the procedure clear.

Believing as we do "that the highest object of the critical faculty, it cannot be too often repeated, is not to censure faults, but to disengage excellencies," we are glad to recommend *The Art of Anesthesia* to all interested in the administration and teaching of anesthesia, for its many excellencies.

AGATHA HODGINS, R.N.  
*Cleveland, Ohio.*

**GETTING READY TO BE A MOTHER.** By Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom, R.N. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

It is unfortunate that the average American family seldom buys books, preferring rather to take its fiction, science and morals in the tabloid form offered by monthly magazines. It is for this reason, and not for any lack of simplicity that Miss Van Blarcom's latest book may fail to become the standby of the thousands of young women who every year need just such a guide, philosopher and friend in their Great Adventure of motherhood.

It is by no means too simple, however, to appeal to the woman of education or experience. Its combination of scientific accuracy and completeness of detail, with a charm of style and an atmosphere of reverence for the constant miracle of new life—all will contribute toward making it a source of information, courage and inspiration to those young mothers who will be so fortunate as to buy it or have it given them.

The last chapter, on the nutrition of the mother during pregnancy, is especially timely, emphasizing the necessity for adequate vitamins for the mother as a basis for good nutrition in the child during his whole life.

The physical make-up of the book is excellent. It is clearly printed and light to hold. One cannot help wondering at the absence of an index, though the list of seventy-five illustrations remarkable for their aptness and practical value, together with the good paragraph headings in heavy type, go far to remedy the lack.

Miss Van Blarcom has certainly set a new standard for text books, by this book and her recent *Obstetrical Nursing*, both as to subject matter, illustrations, and what can be only imperfectly described as "spiritual atmosphere."

BESSIE AMERMAN HAASIS, R.N.,  
*Asheville, N. C.*

**CLINICAL LABORATORY METHODS.** By Russell Landram Haden, M.A., M.D. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$3.75.

This is a practical handbook for an experienced laboratory worker. The preface states that the little volume is presented to physicians and laboratory workers as a series of procedures which have been thoroughly tried out and found to give satisfactory results, and all discussion of the interpretation has been intentionally avoided.

The text is short and terse, with avoidance of detail. The book is intended as a purely practical one, and as such admirably fulfills its function. The fields of urine, sputum, and feces are incompletely covered. More detail and good illustrations would have made these chapters more valuable. The methods selected are good and those generally adopted by the best workers, although the majority of workers prefer the fractional method of gastric analysis to the one given by the author, as it is

considered more accurate. One wishes the author had made the chapter on blood more comprehensive. The field of "microanalysis" has assumed in recent years, considerable importance especially in chemical analysis of the blood constituents, so that the laboratory worker who would keep abreast of the times must know the technic and pitfalls of these methods.

As a reference book for schools of nursing, it is too superficial and contains no explanatory matter to interpret results properly. There is no discussion of the clinical significance sufficient to introduce the subject to a nurse or an inexperienced worker. The arrangement of the methods is commendable, the illustrations are excellent, and the make-up of the book is good. The work should find a wide adoption by general laboratory workers.

ANNA L. GIBSON, R.N.,  
*Boston, Mass.*

**ESSENTIALS OF SURGERY.** Revised. By Archibald K. McDonald, M.D. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$2.50.

The new and revised edition of Dr. McDonald's book contains thirty more pages than the original volume, and some revisions in the text. It is a book which is invaluable as a teaching aid. Dr. McDonald has said that it was intended for Senior nurses. The material in it could be used for nurses in any year provided they had had Anatomy and Bacteriology previously.

It is written in a highly logical and lucid manner, is well classified and easy of reference, and contains nothing superfluous. It is not a book on surgical technique, but equips the nurse with a

background of principles without which surgical nursing technique is never successfully and intelligently taught, and it directs the attention to the application of the principles which he sets forth.

The first sixteen pages on Bacteriology might be considered a condensed review of that subject relating it definitely with surgery. This is followed by the common types of local infection leading up to a clear understanding of general infections. The surgical aspect of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, the necessary information on Newgrowths, the usual preparation of patients, operation and after care including complications, as shock, hemorrhage, and embolism, each receive their proportionate attention, the time devoted being not too long.

Regional surgery, including the nervous system, the head, cranium, face, chest, urinary tract and abdomen, make the book very complete. The new chapter on Gynecology is indispensable to the class in surgical nursing because usually it is taught in conjunction with surgery.

With a very complete glossary, it is unnecessary to have a dictionary at hand. It is, perhaps, the most comprehensive and complete of any book on surgery which is small enough to be easily used and we consider it one of ten indispensable books for an Instructor of pupil nurses.

NORA ROBINSON, R.N.,  
*Detroit, Mich.*

**FEVER NURSING.** By George P. Paul, M.D. Fourth Edition. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1.75.

Since the subject of communicable diseases and their prevention has received a prominent place in the curriculum



of a school for nurses, instructors are constantly inquiring for a suitable text book. The contents of such a text should embody the following material in order to make its value general and far-reaching: 1st. A consideration of the communicable disease problem in its broadest possible aspect.

2nd. The modern attitude toward the transmission of communicable diseases which embraces the practical application of medical asepsis or aseptic technique in the care of these diseases, so that the superstitions associated with the nursing of these diseases will be dispelled, and that the prejudice commonly felt toward this phase of nursing may be removed. Illustrations showing the technique of proper isolation, operations of tracheotomy, intubation, extubation, etc., pictures showing eruptions and exanthemata, emphasis on symptoms and the description of the characters of each disease, such as the course of the disease, and the period of infectivity are vital points in the treatment of the subject.

The chief value of Dr. Paul's book is his description of the symptoms of diseases in part 2; the discussion of each subject might have been made more helpful by further elaboration. The chapters in Alleviation of the Symptoms and the Detection of Complications might better be considered under the respective diseases under which they occur, thus giving the student a clear analysis of each disease. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, touching such subjects as: diet, child hygiene, poisons and antidotes, drugs and solutions, urinalysis, and bacteriology, all of which are presented in proper relationship and detail in other text books relating to these par-

ticular subjects, could be devoted to the suggestions previously mentioned for the content of a book on communicable diseases for nurses, inasmuch as there is a wealth of valuable material that should be made available to student nurses.

Too much stress has been placed upon fumigation which is now abandoned in most of our communities, also, much stress is laid upon such ceremonies as wet sheets over the doors of rooms occupied by patients. These ceremonies are at once controversial with modern methods and ideals in managing communicable diseases. Too little emphasis is placed upon the daily practical effort to limit contamination to the least number of articles in a bed room, thereby eliminating the possibility of transmission through indirect contact.

A list of personal instructions for the nurse who assumes the care of communicable disease patients would have been helpful. Illustrations always help to illuminate subject matter, and the use of cuts showing various eruptions, etc., would have added much to the value of the book.

In the chapter on "Transmission of Disease," it would have been fitting to present some facts concerning the nursing of communicable diseases in the Pasteur Institute as early as 1890, and the introduction of Pasteur methods in the United States in 1910, with an account of the success attained in the nursing of patients under the aseptic technique method.

Isolation of the patient is duly emphasized, but the technique of isolation is omitted.

The strong feature of this book is the detailed description of the symptoms of the diseases considered. This book has



undoubtedly met the need for certain groups of nurses, and will continue to do so until a broader text is produced.

ELIZABETH F. MILLER,  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

**HOW WE RESIST DISEASE.** By Jean Broadhurst, Ph.D. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. 138 Illustrations and four color plates. Price, \$2.50.

Immunology and serum therapy present one of the most interesting and fascinating phases of biologic science today. Texts published heretofore upon the subject have included a large content of detailed laboratory technique and an elaborate terminology, both valuable to the medical student and the future laboratory worker, but neither desirable nor practicable in a shorter course of bacteriology where such inclusions tend to make for confusion rather than clearness and satisfaction.

*How We Resist Disease* is a simplified exposition of the principles underlying immunity and their practice. The book covers two hundred and forty-eight pages with the usual space given over to advertisements, preface, etc., a table of chapter contents, lists of illustrations and color plates, ten chapters, glossary, list of Infections and Causal Organisms discussed in the text, bibliography and index. The chapters are taken up under the following captions: Bacteria and Their Effect Upon the Human Body, Active Immunity, Passive Immunity, Toxins and Anti-toxins, Agglutinins and Precipitins, Opsonins,

White Corpuscles, Lysins, Vaccines and Anaphylaxis.

An outline precedes each chapter and at the end of each chapter is a list of study suggestions. These study suggestions should prove valuable to the student as a test of her knowledge of the chapter just covered and stimulate additional reading as well. In that the book is rich in illustrations, it offers particular value to the individual whose appreciation is quickened by visual concepts.

As stated by the writer in the preface, the terminology has been made as non-technical as possible and she further indicates that many interesting theories have been omitted for lack of space. Considering the type of book and its purpose, both of these points are well taken.

In the matter of organization and presentation the author exhibits a simplicity and clarity of style and an excellent understanding of pedagogy. The teacher, especially in the briefer courses of bacteriology, as well as the student, should find the book helpful.

*How We Resist Disease* well meets the need for a simplification and condensation of the subject and its publication merits a hearty welcome. It will prove a valuable addition to every Nursing School Library.

BLANCHE FIEFFERBORN, B.S., R.N.,  
*Cincinnati, Ohio.*

**APPLIED CHEMISTRY.** An Elementary Text Book for Secondary Schools. By Freda N. Peters, Ph.D. 436 pages. 72 illustrations. The C. V. Mosby Company. St. Louis. Price, \$3.50.

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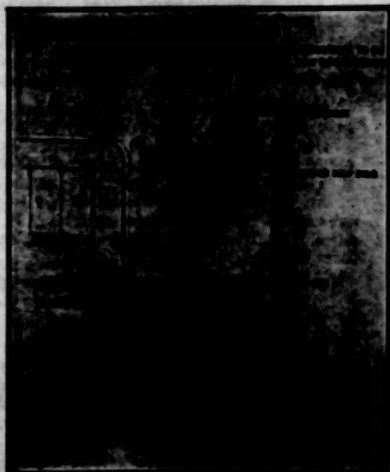
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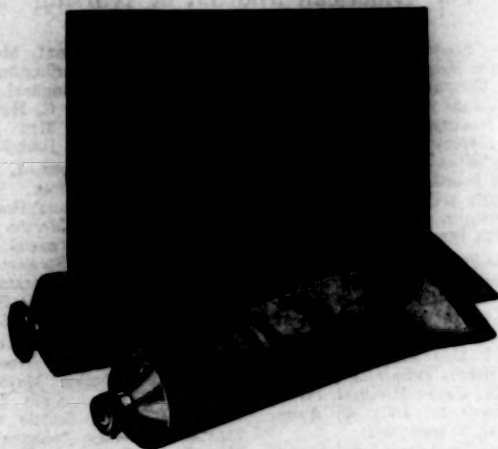
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